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WASHINGTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

THE BARTERING IN POST TRADERSHIPS—HOW INFLUENCE AND MONEY OBTAINED COVETED APPOINTMENTS—THE STORY TOLD BY A ST. LOUIS BANK EXAMINER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Some interesting testimony was elicited to-day before Clymer's committee. Lieut. Jacobs, of the Sixth United States Infantry, testified that while he was serving in the Indian Territory it was generally known among Army officers that Evans paid $12,000 per year for the Fort Sill tradership. Orvil Grant was out there in 1874, and made some arrangement with a trader named Leighton. Grant and Bonnafon were understood to be the leaders at Berthold and Standing Rock. It was supposed Orvil Grant controlled six posts. While in the Territory Grant traveled with Government teams and soldier drivers. These must have been furnished him by the commanding officer. Lieut. Carter, of the Fourth United States Cavalry was on duty at Fort Richardson from 1871 to 1873. In 1871, while witness was post Adjutant, Gen. Reynolds sent an order to Col. McKenzie to receive a large lot of corn—from fifty to seventy-five thousand bushels—purchased from Adams and Weeks. McKenzie protested against receiving it upon the ground that it was unfit for use, and because other contractors offered to furnish better corn for lower prices. Finally Reynolds sent McKenzie a peremptory order to accept the corn. McKenzie convened a Board of Survey, and made a report to Division Head-quarters, over Reynolds' head. The corn was purchased by Reynolds from Adams & Weeks, at about twenty cents per bushel more than good corn was offered by other contractors. Adams & Weeks had the reputation of running the department. Their corn was musty and worm-eaten. Portions of it were on hand for over a year after its acceptance. The horses would not eat it, and McKenzie purchased good corn and mixed it with the bad so as to preserve the Government from loss. It was finally consumed in this way, but most of it was wasted. Gen. McKenzie objected to receiving the corn because of its bad condition and high price, believing its acceptance would be an imposition upon the Government, and he did not want to be a party to the swindle. Gen. Reynolds preferred charges against Gen. McKenzie for disobedience of orders, but no trial was had.

J. E. Barrow, formerly of Missouri, now of New-York, testified he was appointed sutler at Fort Union, New-Mexico, in 1868. The appointment was procured through D. W. Barnard, brother-in-law of John C. Dent. He agreed to give Bernard one-third of the profits if he would procure the appointment. Bernard was intimate with Gen. Grant when Grant was a poor man. Witness lived with Bernard at St. Louis. They used to get drunk together. Bernard was a reckless, profligate fellow without character, but witness knew he had influence with Grant, who was then General of the Army. Bernard wrote a letter to Gen. Grant, in which he recommended witness for sutler at Fort Union, stating in the letter that witness was to give Bernard one-third of the profits for obtaining the appointment. In this letter Bernard pleaded his poverty, and earnestly urged Gen. Grant to make the appointment because of the interest he was to have in the sutlership. At that time the General of the Army appointed the sutlers. Bernard also wrote a letter to Mrs. Grant, whom he called "Julia," repeating substantially what he wrote the General, and urging her to speak to the General about the matter. Witness read both letters, and saw that addressed to Grant inclosed and put in the mail-box. Two months afterward he received the appointment. After receiving the appointment, witness purchased $37,000 worth of goods at St. Louis, and went to Fort Union, where he continued for nine months. While in St. Louis purchasing goods he was informed by telegraph that his appointment had been revoked, and Bernard appointed in his place. Bernard took possession of witness' goods, and before he returned lost two wagon loads of coffee and sugar on a bet on the New-York election. Dent returned to Fort Union with witness, and an agreement was made with Dent for the purchase of the merchandise and buildings. Upon returning to St. Louis Dent refused to carry out the agreement, and witness was finally forced to sell to Dent upon his own terms. By this witness lost a large sum of money, and was ruined financially. Bernard is now a Bank Examiner in St. Louis, and Dent continues as trader at Fort Union.

Quartermaster Gen. Meigs arrived here at an early hour this morning. He was served with a subpœna to-day to appear before the Clymer Committee, and is expected to be examined to-morrow. Gen. Meigs' trip to Europe was in obedience to orders from the President, and was made very much against his own desires. Prior to receiving his detail for Europe, he stated to THE TIMES correspondent that he had made no application for such a detail, and preferred to remain in the discharge of those duties to which he was entitled by his rank.

MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

MR. DANA'S NOMINATION NOT YET CONFIRMED—HIS REJECTION BY THE SENATE ANTICIPATED—THE NEXT NOMINEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Senate went into executive session to-day shortly after 2 o'clock and continued with closed doors until after 5. The principal subject under consideration was the nomination of Mr. Dana as Minister to England. Mr. Boutwell continued his speech at length in favor of the confirmation of Mr. Dana, which was interrupted by the adjournment of yesterday. He took strong grounds in favor of a favorable action upon the nomination, argued that the charges against Mr. Dana were false, and dwelt at length upon the eminent fitness of Mr. Dana, and the good effect upon the public service to result from his confirmation. Mr. Morton made a strong yet temperate speech against the confirmation, and Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, spoke warmly in favor of it. Mr. Cameron to-day, as on yesterday, made a violent and bitter speech against Mr. Dana, and it is said was not very choice in the use of his language in expressing his opposition. He seems to have set his heart upon the defeat of Mr. Dana, and he declares himself confident of success. The Democrats have as yet taken no part in the discussion, except to ask a few questions. They all keep their places, however, and watch the debate carefully, and will probably act so as to embarrass the Republicans as much as possible. The debate does not seem to have much more than begun, and may occupy several sessions. The number of Democrats who will vote for Dana will be very small, from present appearances, and the prospects of Mr. Dana's confirmation are accordingly faint, because the Democrats would rather a good nomination should be defeated, since the Republicans must bear the responsibility. One of the Senators, while asserting that he has not made a canvass of the Senate, says that Dana will be rejected by at least 13 majority. In this event it is whispered in Senatorial circles that E. W. Stoughton, of New-York, will be the next nominee.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE IMMUNITY FROM PUNISHMENT BILL TO BE REPORTED UPON ADVERSELY—ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT AGAINST BELKNAP—COMPULSORY PILOTAGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Senate Committee on the Judiciary have agreed to report adversely upon the bill, which recently passed the House, to give immunity from punishment to persons testifying before the Congressional committees for anything implicating themselves in criminal practices. The committee have had several extended meetings discussing this bill in all its bearings, and after various attempts to fix up a measure to meet the views of the committee and make provision for granting such immunity which all agreed was desirable, it was found impossible to agree and the consequence is a majority report adverse to the bill, and a minority report not in favor of this particular measure, but affirming the necessity for some such act, and declaring the right of Congress to make such a law. The majority report, which is concurred in by all the Republicans, except perhaps, Mr. Conkling, takes the ground that the bill is unconstitutional. An exception is made in Mr. Conkling's case because he has not attended the meetings of the committee, or participated in the consideration of the investigation. Senator Edmunds is preparing the majority report, and Senator Thurman the minority, which is signed by himself and Mr. Stevenson. Both reports will, perhaps, be submitted to-morrow.

A resolution was introduced in the House today calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a history of the contracts made for supplying seal locks to the department. It is claimed that evidence has been discovered which will show that undue influences were brought to bear in getting those contracts forced upon the Government.

The House Committee on the Judiciary today adopted the articles of impeachment against ex-Secretary Belknap reported by the subcommittee. The articles are six in number, and are based upon the Fort Sill transactions between Marsh and Belknap. The committee will report the articles to the House on Thursday.

The House Committee on Commerce did not act to-day upon the bill providing that licensed and enrolled vessels and vessels engaged in fishing shall be released from the payment of compulsory pilotage. The committee are diligently working to complete the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

REPRESENTATIVES OF SEVERAL INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Committee on Ways and Means gave a hearing for three hours today to representatives of the iron and steel interests, of the copper and yellow-metal interests, and of the wire, cable, and wood-screw interests in connection with the proposed modifications of the tariff. Mr. Wharton, of Philadelphia, First Vice President of the American Iron and Steel Association, made a general protest against any disturbance of the tariff at this time on the ground that the whole country was in a dreadful state of industrial demoralization, and that any disturbance of the tariff, whether increase or reduction, would be equally injurious. He asked that iron and steel manufacturers be left to work out the difficulties of the present day as best they could, under the conditions which were already known to them. James Park, Jr., of Pittsburg, representing the interests of manufacturers of cast steel, also opposed any change in the tariff. He was followed by Mr. Wyman, of Troy, a representative of the Bessemer steel interests, which he said would be injuriously affected by the proposed tariff change. Mr. William Metcalfe, of Pittsburg, closed the presentation of the subject on the part of the iron and steel manufacturers. The copper and yellow-metal interests were represented by Mr. Crapo, of Massachusetts, Mr. Heine, a metal broker of New York, Mr. George A. Pope, of the Baltimore Copper Smelting Works; Mr. Samuel Mendelbaum, of Detroit, and Mr. Horatio Bigelow, of Boston. The objection to the proposed tariff was principally on the ground that it allowed the importation of copper ore free of duty. The interests of wood-screw manufacturers were represented by Mr. M. J. Woodruff, of New-York, and Mr. Edwin J. Angell, President of the American Screw Company of Providence, R. I., both of whom favored an increase of the proposed rate of duty on the smaller sizes of screws, while G. W. Bruce, a New-York importer of hardware, presented the opposite view of the question, and argued against any increase of the duty on screws. The hearing was closed by Mr. C. L. Alexander, representing the Roebling wire-cable manufactory of Trenton, N. J., who argued against the proposed reduction of duty on that article, representing the fact that, even under the existing tariff, his firm had been underbid by an English firm for the cable for the New-York and Brooklyn bridge. In addition to the arguments, Mr. Kelley, a member of the committee, presented two telegrams received by him from Mr. Samuel J. Reeves, President of the American Iron and Steel Association, stating that that association was astounded to learn that a reduction of duties on foreign iron was seriously contemplated by the Ways and Means Committee, protesting against such action, and suggesting that if the committee would visit the iron districts of the country it would learn for itself that manufacturers who were either in the hands of the Sheriff or were selling iron below cost, and men who were working for a dollar a day, should not be further oppressed by a legislative measure that would encourage the importation of foreign iron and steel. The second telegram presented by Mr. Kelley was from Mr. J. C. Lewis, President of the Western Iron Association, indorsing the sentiment of Mr. Reeves, and adding that the object of the proposition to further depress the great interests of the country by unnecessary and uncalled-for legislation was beyond his comprehension.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Capt. Charles H. Baldwin has been ordered to examination for promotion on the 4th of April; Surgeon Edward D. Payne has been ordered to examination before the Retiring Board on the 5th of April; Master Theodoric Porter has been detached from the Alarm and ordered to the Swatara, North Atlantic Station, on the 20th of April; Passed Assistant Engineer C. J. McConnell has been detached from the Navy-yard on Mare Island, Cal., and granted six months' leave.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day reported a substitute for Mr. Sargent's bill relating to silver coin. The substitute provides merely that "The silver coins of the United States, except the trade dollar, shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding $5 in any one payment." The bill introduced by Senator Sargent, and also by Representative Piper, proposed not only to repeal the legal-tender power of the trade dollar, but to authorize the coinage of a new silver dollar, and make it a legal tender for amounts not exceeding $20. It was also proposed by their bill to double the legal-tender power of the other silver coins.

Some time since the Attorney General rendered a decision to the effect that wool imported into the United States could not be submitted to a Customs tax of over three cents per pound, provided that at the time of its purchase the price paid did not exceed twelve cents per pound, and that no additional tax of one cent per pound for any purpose ought to be levied after its arrival in this country, &c. The Treasury Department accepts this decision as finally settling the question, and has issued a circular letter of instructions to Collectors of Customs and others, notifying them of the decision, and directing them to be governed by it.

Several weeks ago Capt. Norton appeared before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and gave testimony reflecting on Sidney Webster, in connection with the procuring of affidavits in the Virginius case for the Spanish Government. To-day Mr. Webster was heard by the committee, and made an explicit denial of that portion of Norton's testimony affecting his moral and professional character, and giving it a flat contradiction.

The amount of United States bonds on deposit with the United States Treasurer as security for circulating notes of national banks which have been withdrawn during the month of March to the 25th instant is $4,900,000.

LOUISIANA MOBS TO BE PUT DOWN.

ENERGETIC INSTRUCTIONS TO THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF BATON ROUGE PARISH BY GOV. KELLOGG.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 28.—Gov. Kellogg has addressed an order to the District Attorney of Baton Rouge to take prompt proceedings in the courts in relation to the recent troubles here. He says: "I am definitely informed that George P. Davis, Parish Judge, and B. T. Beauregard, State and Parish Collector of East Baton Rouge, have been driven from the parish in open violation of law. The Parish Judge is a constitutional officer elected by a large and undisputed majority, and up to this time no charges have been substantiated against him which could effect his right to exercise his office. If he has been guilty of any such charge, it is your duty to institute proceedings against him before the District Court, now in session in East Baton Rouge. The Tax Collector of the parish was appointed by me some three years ago. He is a colored man, who, before I appointed him, had served, I believe, creditably as United States Collector of Internal Revenue. If he is a defaulter or has been derelict in his duty, it is also your province to proceed against him before the Grand Jury now in session in East Baton Rouge. The Sheriff of the Parish, a constitutional officer, elected by a large majority, was some time since driven away and compelled to resign, no offense being alleged against him that I am aware of, except that he was a colored man. I appointed in his place a white man, a native of the parish, and I perceive that a committee chosen at the meeting recently held at Baton Rouge, while expressing dissatisfaction with him on account of his political associations, recommended that he be tolerated for the present, thus disclosing the aims of those who have thus taken the law into their own hands to be directed against these appointees because they are Republicans. This is in a parish admitted to be very largely Republican. I do not intend to permit a resort to mob violence in East Baton Rouge or elsewhere in the State. To the end, therefore, that I may exhaust all civil remedies, I request you to immediately institute proceedings before the District Court against all persons known to have been concerned in the recent unlawful disturbance in the City of Baton Rouge, and not only against these persons, but against any officers of the parish who may have been derelict in the discharge of their duties. Should the Sheriff be called upon to issue any process of the court you will cause him to be instructed to summon a posse comitatus of good citizens to execute this process, no matter by whom resisted, and if met with force, you will cause me to be informed immediately of the fact. I request you further to call the special attention of the District Judge to these points, and to move in open court for instructions to the Grand Jury touching these matters."

NEW-ENGLAND FRESHETS.

WORCESTER COUNTY, MASS., DAMAGED TO THE EXTENT OF $500,000—THE DESTRUCTION ELSEWHERE.

BOSTON, March 28.—It is now thought that the destruction caused by the freshets in Worcester County will amount to $500,000, while there is reason to believe that three lives have been lost, two in Clinton and one in Webster. A portion of Blackstone was flooded, while at Waterford cellars were flooded, and a general stampede took place. At Fiskdale the Cedar Pond dam gave way, and the water swept off a bridge on the highway there, cutting off communication with Southbridge. In Grafton, all along the valley of the Quinsigamond and of the Blackstone, damage more or less has been sustained. At Fisherville the road is gullied for rods in length, and one corner of the costly bridge over the Blackstone at this place is washed out. On the Upton road another bridge is almost ruined, and the road itself is badly damaged. The damages to the highways through the town will not be less than from one thousand to two thousand dollars. At Rutland the reservoir at M. R. Moulton's mill broke through Sunday afternoon, the water doing much damage in the low lands below. In Millbury, the damage to Capt. Simpson's property is estimated at $5,000. Work at his mill is suspended in consequence. There was a panic at Southbridge on hearing that Cedar dam had given way, and the mill-owners made haste to strengthen their dams. Much damage was averted by the timely news received. Several bridges were carried away in Sturbridge. At Oxbridge the roads all over the town are badly washed, and the total damage cannot fall short of $5,000. The dam at Tyler's Mill, in West Brookfield, gave way, and a large territory was flooded. At Webster considerable damage was done. While two men in a boat were endeavoring to remove the flash-boards of the dam at P. Slater & Son's mills, the boat was upset and one of them, Fred. Andre, was carried down the rapids and drowned. His body was subsequently recovered. He was twenty-eight years of age and leaves a wife.

LAWRENCE, March 28.—The Merrimac River reached its highest point during the freshet at 10 o'clock last night, and has since fallen a little. The Spicket River is three inches lower than when at its highest. All the mills are troubled with the back-water about the same as yesterday, and four to five thousand operatives are out of work.

LOWELL, March 28.—This afternoon a portion of the stone dam of the Middlesex Mills on the Concord River yielded to the immense pressure of water. The main current of the stream rushed diagonally against the front embankment of Wall street. A large force of men were at once put to work, and by strenuous efforts the river was turned from destroying a large number of houses on Davidson street. After having swept out about twenty feet of the Middlesex Company's dam and sixty feet of Wall street, the rush of water was stopped at the very sill of Thomas Moony's house. The damage is not yet ascertained.

J. A. Jewett's saw-mill on the Sheepscott River at Alna, Me., together with a portion of the dam, was carried away by the late freshet. The loss is $2,000.

SNOW-STORM IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 28.—The snow-storm which prevailed here from early this morning until this evening was the severest of the season. It is estimated that nearly a foot of snow has fallen in the city, and that has drifted to an extent which nearly stops all travel. Only two railroads have sent out trains to-night, and nearly all the trains, both passenger and freight, which are on the roads, have been abandoned for the present. The storm extended over parts of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri, but was especially violent in Illinois, where snow is reported to be in some cases two feet deep and badly drifted.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM BRISTOW.

LOUISVILLE, March 28.—The United States District Attorney for the Kentucky District has received a dispatch from B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, calling attention to the Reeves statement in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of the 27th inst., denouncing it as absolutely false so far as it concerned him, but saying that the lie was stated with such particularity that he did not intend to rest on a simple denial, and suggesting that Reeves be brought before the Grand Jury and required to tell all he knows of the matter; and further directing that if he [Reeves] could show that any officer of the Government had taken a bribe, to have the offender indicted. The next Grand Jury of the District will assemble April 10, when the whole matter will be investigated, and the official who has accepted a bribe, if there be such official, will be exposed and punished. District Attorney Wharton has already taken steps towards a thorough investigation of the case.

THE WHISKY TRIALS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 28.—To-day being set for the indicted whisky men to formally file their pleas, C. W. Wills, Edward Fahrenback, William M. Todd, John R. Beals, Paul Bruce, William H. Thomas, John Henderson, John Henderson, Jr., John McWhirter, and Alexander McKee pleaded not guilty. The others failed to appear. The Hammond cases all went over until Wednesday.

THE PRESIDENCY.

THE CHOICE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DRIFT OF OPINION AMONG THE REPUBLICAN DELEGATES AT HARRISBURG — HARTRANFT PRACTICALLY OUT OF THE RACE —CONKLING WITHOUT SUPPORT—THE DELEGATION TO VOTE AS A UNIT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, March 28.—Any one who supposed that the Republican Party of Pennsylvania was dead or dying would have been greatly surprised had he happened to step into any of the hotels of this city to-night. Everywhere were crowds of earnest, rejoicing men, many of them delegates, but hundreds of others who were not, but had come to help give the Centennial campaign a good send-off in the Keystone State. Among them were such men as McPherson, Quay, Errett, Bingham, and scores of others who have fought and won so many battles for Republicanism in Pennsylvania, and who profess their ability to win as many more. As the delegates and others come thronging into the hotels through the drenching rain the first thing, of course, was to exchange views concerning Presidential preferences. One incident may perhaps give the cue to the entire situation. A prominent delegate being asked whom he wanted nominated at Cincinnati gave the short and decisive answer, "Anybody who can win." It seemed to be generally understood, though not so much expressed, that the movement in favor of Hartranft is not to bear very substantial fruit. Everybody is ready to vote for him on the first ballot, and will so vote, but it is hardly too much to say that no one believes he will be heard of after that ballot. It is in consequence of this general feeling that the charge is made that the presentation of Hartranft's name is a "job." One of these stories is that he is merely a cover to enable the State delegation to throw its fifty-eight votes to that one of the other aspirants who will promise to appoint Don Cameron to a Cabinet office. This is also said to be the secret of the strong support with which the unit rule is received, and which is indeed so strong that it will undoubtedly be adopted by the convention here, and enforced at Cincinnati, so far as it will be in the power of the delegation to inforce it; but these are, no doubt, idle stories invented by those who must find something sinister in every move on the political chess-board. The Republicans themselves say that the presenting of Hartranft's name is made in good faith, as a compliment to one who is entitled to it because of his personal fitness and his long and brilliant service to the Republican Party. At the time he was first formally named by the party, it was believed that he might have some chance of the nomination. It was done with the purpose of obtaining the prize for him, but that hope is now gone, and the purpose abandoned. Events have been so shaped that it is conceded that Hartranft is practically out of the race, and neither he nor his friends desire the delegation to so act at Cincinnati as to in any way embarrass the National Convention. If after the first ballot there should from unforeseen causes appear to be some chance for Hartranft, the State will not only continue to vote for him but will work hard for him. This is, however, a contingency which hardly any one expects, and therefore the Hartranft movement may be safely accepted as a matter of compliment merely, and not a fact of much importance in the Presidential problem. This is all there is in the Hartranft business, for Pennsylvania politicians are far too shrewd, if not too honest, to hold the vote of the State at Cincinnati to be exchanged for the promise of a Cabinet Minister at such a juncture of public affairs as the present.

But if the Republicans of Pennsylvania do not expect to get Hartranft, they must have a second choice, and the matter of moment is to ascertain the favorite of the majority, who will consequently have the fifty-eight votes of the State. It will probably be possible to give a positive answer to this question later in the evening, but at this moment nothing seems certain beyond the fact that Blaine appears to have more friends than anybody else. The feeling for him, however, is by no means universal, for some of the shrewder politicians believe that it is not good policy to take any one of the aspirants who have thus far been named. Hayes is said by some to be one who would probably run well before the people, but that he is a negative man, who, if elected, would hardly be the sort of head the Republicans would like to have. But he and Blaine, so far as is now apparent, are the only candidates who have friends. It can be said with entire safety that Mr. Conkling has no supporters at all, and that under no circumstances can he get a vote at Cincinnati from Pennsylvania, unless there is a miraculous change in public sentiment between now and June. Careful inquiries on this point have been made of representative and controlling men from all parts of the State, and the answer has been in every instance that there is no chance for Conkling in Pennsylvania. There seems to be almost as little for Secretary Bristow, and upon the whole the Republicans of Pennsylvania do not appear to really know whom they want as a Presidential nominee. It is the general desire of those who are likely to have influence in the Cincinnati delegation that it shall be kept in such shape that it may be free to act at any moment as the interests of the party may require. With this purpose in view there will be no declaration of preference to-morrow except for Hartranft; but there will be no doubt the unit rule. The only way, then, to ascertain how Pennsylvania will vote is to discover the individual preference of each of the fifty-eight delegates, which is to-night an impossibility, and may be to-morrow. But this information is only needed in order to determine whether Blaine or Hayes, or some one not yet named, is to have the State; for the others are out of the question.

The convention will meet at noon in the Opera-house. Hon. William H. Koontz, of Somerset, will be temporary Chairman, and Hon. Edward McPherson, of Gettysburg, probably permanent President. The names of delegates to Cincinnati have not yet been all suggested, but among those at large will probably be Don Cameron, of Dauphin; Henry M. Hoyt, of Luzerne; William R. Leeds, of Philadelphia, and Robert W. Mackey, of Allegheny. The district delegates from Philadelphia will be Henry H. Bingham and William G. Pollock, First District; John L. Hill and one yet to be selected, in the Second; George W. Fairman and Hall Stanton, in the Third; William B. Mann and William H. Kemble, in the Fourth, and J. Emery Bysam and Joseph Johnston, in the Fifth. Outside the city delegates have been fixed upon in some of the districts, among whom are C. L. McGill and John H. Hampton, in the Twenty-second; H. W. Oliver and J. C. Chambers, in the Twenty-third; H. C. Bloss and L. G. Linn, in the Twenty-sixth; P. M. Walker and J. H. Osmer, in the Twenty-seventh. But there will be a change in the Twenty-second, if Mr. Hampton can be persuaded to be an elector at large.

There was a caucus to-night which, being attended by nearly every delegate, was, in fact, a preliminary meeting of the convention itself. Hon. John Cessna presided, with Gen. Bingham and other prominent gentlemen as Secretaries. Senator Rutan, of Beaver County, offered a resolution which was unanimously adopted calling for the appointment of a committee of nine to prepare the work of the convention. That committee is still in session, and will be until a late hour. Hon. John J. Mitchell, of Tioga, offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in recognition of the eminent services, both in field and cabinet, the rare executive ability, and the unswerving rectitude of Gov. John F. Hartranft, the representatives of Pennsylvania with just pride present his name to the considerations of the representatives of the Union for nomination for the Presidency, in full confidence that the great qualities which have renaered his administration of State affairs a model would insure as wise, as capable, as unflinching, as honest, and as successful conduct of the vast and varied interests of the nation, and that the delegates from Pennsylvania to the National Republican Convention are hereby instructed to present Gov. Hartranft to the convention as the choice of Pennsylvania, and to give him an earnest, constant, and united support, and upon all questions brought before, or arising before the convention to cast the vote of Pennsylvania as a unit, as a majority of the delegation shall direct.

The caucus was in the higest degree harmonious, and all the proceedings as well as the speeches showed not only harmony, but the utmost possible enthusiasm. The work of the convention is already practically concluded by the caucus, and the action of to-morrow will be merely a matter of form. The delegates from most of the Congressional Districts are yet in session on the selection of their delegates and electors, and in many cases no final decision will be reached until to-morrow. The feeling as to the Presidential nominee remains unchanged.

Midnight.—Latest developments show no change in the situation. Those gentlemen here who have been chosen delegates say they have absolutely no preference after Hartranft, who, they at the same time admit, has no chance. One of the delegates at large said just now that he should vote for Hayes in preference to Blaine, but admitted that the majority of the party favor the latter. Whether Blaine can get a majority vote, and thus obtain the delegation, is still a matter for conjecture; but if he does not, it will be Hayes or some new man. It is still clear that it will never be Conkling, Morton, nor Bristow. Pennsylvania will certainly do all that she can possibly do for Hartranft, and it will be done not only earnestly, but in good faith. After him come the uncertainties which have been mentioned. The Committee on Platform is still in session, and probably will be until daylight. The trouble is to boil down the mass of resolutions, which have been poured in into a reasonable compass. When completed, however, the platform will be found sound in every part, if it can be judged from the character of the gentlemen who are engaged upon it. Edward H. Fitler, a leading merchant of Philadelphia, has been selected as one of the Presidential Electors at large. The other, who will come from west of the mountains, has not yet been chosen.

The platform is agreed upon, and is comprised in ten resolutions. They reaffirm the Lancaster platform of last year, and look to the Cincinnati Convention to give the party candidates above reproach. They declare that recent events show that the South cannot yet be trusted with the National Government, and cite recent events in Congress as proof of the fact. They declare that the common safety demands that the public schools shall not only be free to all, but shall be preserved from all special or partial control, and declare against any division of the school fund. The other resolutions relate solely to State matters.

THE OHIO REPUBLICANS.

THEIR STATE CONVENTION AT COLUMBUS—THE FINANCIAL PLANK IN THE PLATFORM—GOV. HAYES THE CHOICE AS A CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, March 28.—The weather is very unpleasant, rain and snow having fallen during the greater portion of the day, and in consequence the attendance on the Republican State Convention to-morrow will undoubtedly be much smaller than it would have been with bright weather. Pretty full delegations, however, are here to-night from most sections of the State, which, with those to come on the early morning trains, will make up a convention of the usual size. There seems at present more of a conflict of views on the finance question than had been looked for. The Lucas County (Toledo) delegation comes here, not exactly instructed to go for a resolution in the platform favoring the repeal of the Resumption act, but the members were appointed by a meeting that did resolve in favor of such a policy, and therefore they may be considered as indirectly instructed on that issue. The Lucas delegates, however, have not got their minds made up about this matter. They would very willingly agree to have the State Convention adopt a non-committal platform, that is, to evade the Resumption act, neither declaring for nor against the repeal of that act so far as it relates to specie payments in 1879. There is among delegates from some other parts of the State an undercurrent of opinion that an evasive policy of this kind would probably be judicious, as it would leave the National Convention at Cincinnati so much the less hampered in dealing with the subject. One thing is reasonably certain, and that is if the convention to-morrow shall attempt to make an unequivocal declaration in favor of the Resumption act as it stands, it will be the signal for a rather lively opposition. In short, there is a good deal of shakiness on this point, though by to-morrow the weak-kneed ones may get sufficiently strengthened to stand for hard money as early as 1879. They have got it into their heads that the Resumption act is mainly the cause of the present stagnation of business in both the mercantile and manufacturing lines. If this belief, which is very generally entertained by the masses, could be banished, there would not be the least hesitation in the convention to urge everybody forward to specie resumption three years hence.

As to the Presidency, the convention will be unanimously and enthusiastically for Gov. Hayes. One hears among the delegates very little talk about anything or anybody else. They will instruct the Ohio delegation to the Cincinnati Convention to spare no laudable means to secure the nomination of Gov. Hayes, believing he will poll more votes in this State than any other man that can be selected. For second choice, the north-eastern counties would go for Blaine, the north-western mainly for Morton, while the whole of the southern and central sections of the State would be for the most part for Bristow, with a considerable sprinkling for Morton. It is claimed by those most friendly to Bristow that he is gaining strength daily.

Several prominent politicians from Indiana, among them T. J. Brady, a revenue officer; Gen. Ben Spooner, United States Marshal; a Mr. Howell, ex-Revenue Supervisor, and Mr. Ridenour, of the Indianapolis *Journal*, are here in the interest of Senator Morton.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. J. C. Lee, of Toledo, will be temporary Chairman. Senator Sherman will arrive here to-night. The other distinguished persons present are ex-Gov. Noyes and ex-Congressman Upson. None of the Republicans now in Congress from this State are here as yet. The convention will be composed of the earnest, substantial men of the State, all of more or less local prominence in their section. The names most generally spoken of to-night for delegates at large to the Cincinnati Convention are: C. H. Grosvenor, Speaker of the Ohio Assembly; ex-Senator B. F. Wade, ex-Congressman Upson, Gen. Garfield, ex-Gov. Noyes, Gen. J. M. Keifer, and State Senator Swan. For Presidential electors at large, it is understood that Hon. Samuel Craighead, of Dayton, and Edward Bohm, editor of the German Republican paper in Cleveland will be chosen. As to the State ticket the chances seem largely in favor of Hon. R. M. Stimson for Secretary of State, and Judge W. W. Boynton for Supreme Court Judge. Only one other office, member of the Board of Public Works, is to be filled, and for this there are a number of candidates.

THE VERMONT REPUBLICANS.

CHARACTER OF THE STATE CONVENTION—PREFERENCES EXPRESSED FOR MR. BLAINE AND SECRETARY BRISTOW—NO INSTRUCTIONS TO BE GIVEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BURLINGTON, March 28.—The State Convention will be one of the ablest that has assembled in this State for years. Ex-Gov. Page, of Rutland, will be nominated by the State Committee for President of the Convention, and Hon. Luke Poland, of St. Johnsbury, and Col. W. G. Veazey will be among the delegates at large. With regard to the remainder of the delegation to the National Convention, there is more or less question, and the canvassing of chances is lively. The preference of a large majority of the delegates here is for Blaine, those who are not for him being mostly for Bristow. The convention, however, will not bind the delegates to Cincinnati by any instructions.

INDICATIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—BLAINE THE PREFERENCE OF THE REPUBLICANS, AND HENDRICKS THE FAVORITE OF THE DEMOCRATS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Tuesday, March 28, 1876.

The Democratic State Executive Committee met in the Trenton House this afternoon, and, after a long discussion, directed the holding of the State Convention on May 23 for the election of delegates to the National Convention at St. Louis on June 27. The call sets forth no distinctive platform of principles, but calls upon all who are opposed to the present Administration to rally to the support of the Democracy. It is known that one or two of the committee are in favor of recommending that the delegates present the name of ex-Gov. Parker to the National Convention. There is, however, a very strong sentiment against this course, and it is doubtful whether it will be adopted. It is pretty certain that the only one who is to any great extent interested in the subject is Gov. Parker himself. In the last two National Conventions the New-Jersey delegations have given him their support, and Mr. Parker is about as far off from the Presidency as ever. "I don't believe," remarked an influential Democrat, this evening, "in wasting the strength of the State in the convention in complimentary votes."

Well, then, if it is not Gov. Parker, who shall it be? The popular feeling aroused against the policy of committing the State delegation in advance by the experience of New-York Republicans with the Conkling movement has had its fair share of effect among the Republicans of this Commonwealth. It has not been less potential with the Democracy, and the universal sentiment among the party leaders on both sides is to send unpledged delegations to the National Conventions. It is not a difficult task, however, to find among the Democratic Party managers, and the people themselves of the same political faith, a strong but quiet current of opinion in favor of Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana. Tilden has no following at all.

Among the Republicans there is as little disposition as there is among the Democrats to pledge their delegation to any particular candidate. They want their representatives to go into the National Convention with the single view of choosing the most desirable and the most acceptable candidate. And it may be said with safety that the State Convention will evince no disposition to tie their hands. It is hard work to predict with certainty just what the delegation will do when they shall have reached Cincinnati. The tone of the press of the State shows very clearly, however, that Mr. Conkling's pretensions meet with no favor, and the one thing they will not do is to tie themselves to his skirts. A strong sentiment can be detected in favor of ex-Speaker Blaine. His stand on the church and school question, taken just after the battle of the people of this State with the Catholic clergy on the constitutional amendments last Fall, recommend him to popular favor; and he has done nothing since that time to forfeit that favor, and much to strengthen his title to it. Several of the State papers have already declared unequivocally in his favor, and the general tone of discussion among those best acquainted with popular feeling here indicates a strong tendency in the same direction. It is not impossible that the Republican delegation may cast a complimentary vote for Senator Frelinghuysen and perhaps ask for him the second place on the ticket.

THE FAVORITES IN IOWA.

MR. BLAINE SUPPORTED BY THE MAJORITY OF THE REPUBLICANS IN THE HOUSE—GOV. HENDRICKS THE DEMOCRATIC FAVORITE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DES MOINES, March 28.—During the session of the Legislature just ended national politics occupied an astonishingly small part of the attention of the members, individually or collectively, especially in view of the fact that the National Conventions of both parties had been called long before the adjournment. The views, however, of considerably over two-thirds of the members were ascertained as to their Presidential choice. Of the Republicans expressing themselves, more than two-thirds were for Mr. Blaine, and his supporters numbered a decided majority of the Republican members. Gov. Hendricks was the choice of more Democrats than any other candidate, and is very likely to receive the support of Iowa in the National Convention. The Republican delegation will probably not be instructed for anybody; but well-informed politicians consider Blaine decidedly ahead in Iowa, and most likely to receive its substantial support at Cincinnati. The anti-resumption representatives—Morton and Logan—have some following, but I cannot help thinking the former, at least, would be stronger were his views upon the currency question not considered as much at issue as himself—indeed, more so.

The Congressional canvass attracts already a good deal of attention. Messrs. McCrary, Kasson, and McDill, Republicans, and Ainsworth, Democrat, will not be candidates for re-election, and none of the others is likely to be renominated without opposition. It is not improbable that the entire delegation, except Judge Sampson, will be changed.

ROSCOE CONKLING INDORSED.

A RESOLUTION APPROVING HIS NAME FOR THE PRESIDENCY ADOPTED BY THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The regular monthly meeting of the Republican Central Committee was held last evening at Republican Hall, in Thirty-third street, near Broadway. Hon. Jacob M. Patterson presided, and Major Willard Bullard officiated as Secretary. Col. Joel W. Mason reported for the Executive Committee that certain complaints in regard to the action of the Republican Association in the Sixth Assembly District, which had been referred to the Executive Committee, with power, had been dismissed. The report was adopted. Col. Mason further reported that all other matters referred to the Executive Committee were receiving consideration, and would be reported on at the next meeting of the central organization.

Col. George Bliss, of the Committee on Resolutions, presented for adoption a resolution to the effect, that while expressing hearty approval of all the resolutions adopted by the recent Republican State Convention, the committee desired to place upon record the conviction that in its action in presenting the name of Roscoe Conkling as the choice of New-York for the Presidency, the Convention represented the earnest desires of a very large majority of the Republicans of this City.

Col. Charles S. Spencer, in seconding the motion to adopt the resolution, said that the resolution presenting the name of the great Senator for the Presidency in the State Convention received the vote of every delegate from this City. There was a minority it was true, led by one of the most accomplished and scholarly gentlemen in the country, that voted against it. That Democrat, however, he said, would make a great mistake if he thought that anybody nominated by the Republican National Convention for the Presidency would not receive every Republican vote, and Senator Conkling's nomination would be strongly urged. He called the attention of the meeting to that part of the platform adopted by the convention calling upon all Republicans in the State to unite and forget past differences. A gentleman in the country had told him that the great mass of the Liberal Republicans in the interior of the State had come back into the ranks of the regular organization. He hoped that the leaders of the party in the various districts of the City would prevail upon the Liberals in their districts to return to their old allegiance. He was proud, he said, of the action of the Syracuse Convention, and thought that Roscoe Conkling's nomination would go into the National Convention with a fair prospect of success.

The resolution was adopted and the committee soon after adjourned.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks today: Consolidated Virginia, 88¼; Yellow Jacket, 35¾; California, 90½; Empire, 11½; Segregated Belcher, 90; Alpha, 59½; Ophir, 72½; Belcher, 34¾; Choliar, 161; Confidence, 28; Savage, 29½; Sierra Nevada, 26½; Imperial, 17½; Exchequer, 26½; Mexican, 39¾; Overman, 86½; Gould and Curry, 22¼; Justice, 29¼; Best and Belcher, 61½; Caledonia, 14½; Hale and Norcross, 81¾; Succor, 1½; Crown Point, 24½.

THE CENTENNIAL.

THE GOVERNMENT EXHIBITION.

THE DEPARTMENTS' REPRESENTATION—A DISPLAY OF IMPORTANT ATTRACTIONS—THE COUNTRY'S EXHIBIT IN THE UNITED STATES BUILDING—WHAT THE NAVAL OFFICE WILL SHOW.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 27, 1876.

Of all the subordinate buildings which offer what may be called special attractions to a selected circle of spectators, there are none which can for a moment compare in dignity or in importance with the structure erected by the Government of the United States. Indeed, under certain aspects, it may be questioned whether this exhibition be not the most interesting and the most valuable of all. There can be no doubt that it will prove so to those visitors coming to our shores with a settled purpose of speculation and a desire of investment. To them the building of the United States will be the one sole magnet that will draw them, because it will exhibit the country itself. A veritable *multum in parvo*, it will convince the world, or rather that part of it that has eyes to see and intelligence to comprehend, that the future of America is based upon a rock and will endure. The clouds of depression raised by the various causes arising from the late war, though they may chill the hearts of our people cannot in any way change the firm basis from which intelligent patriotism challenges good fortune and the smiles of prosperity. Here in this comparatively small building will be shown the grandeur and extent of those resources, which spite of taxation and depression will sooner or later lift the nation from its slough of despond, and place it at the head of the phalanx of progress. Here will be displayed the coal that spreads in vast fields under the fat alluvium, the oils that spurt from the rocks far below, the fire clays and refractory clays that checker its surface, the beautiful and varied stones that build up our cities, the wealth of precious ores and manufacturing metals that line the fissures of the primeval strata, the gems that lie hid in the recesses of the mountain ranges—in fine, all that nature has stored away in the remote ages to bestow now with liberal hand. Here, too, will be shown the riches of our animal kingdom, the numerous beasts, birds, and fishes that add to our resources of trade or gratify our palates by their exquisite flavor. The country will be unrolled before the eye of intelligence in forms the most positive and convincing, so that he who runs may read indeed.

Considered broadly, the Government exhibition may be divided into two heads—one embracing the display made by the Smithsonian Museum under Government auspices, the other that made by the Government individually of the workings of each of its departments. So important is the former that it must be reserved for special and separate consideration, and in this letter I shall be content to aim only at showing the present condition of the different departments embraced in the exhibition. I will therefore begin with the Post Office, which is the most forward in its preparations, and is, indeed, so far advanced that it will formally begin to assume its special functions on the 1st day of April. For it is not only a represention of the department, but it is also a branch office of the Philadelphia Post Office, complete in all its details, having its money order office, its registration office, and being *in petto* a model of the Post Offices of the first class throughout the country. Its counters and partitions are in excellent taste, *simplex mundiis*, not overloaded with gaudy details of ornament, but pleasing the judgment while satisfying the eye. The materials used are the plain black walnut of the country with panels and trimmings of French walnut. In the centre of the space occupied by the boxes, which are now for rent, there is the shield of the United States supported by the heads of eagles. In their beaks are rings, from which depend the folds of a flowing scroll on which is the legend in gilt letters, "1776. Centennial Branch Philadelphia Post Office. 1876." And on each side are panels with two carrier pigeons carved in *alto relievo*, each bearing an envelope in his beak. This is invariably the way in which the perfunctory and shallow tribes of artists depict the carrier bird, though it is, or ought to be, perfectly well known that the missive is tied around the bird under the wing. But perfunctory art has its traditions, not to be molested by facts, and this is one of them. There are boxes of deposit for Southern, Western, Northern, and Eastern Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Foreign, and Centennial, the last being for individuals dwelling inside the Exhibition inclosure. For their convenience also, and for the public generally, there are a large number of lamp-post boxes distributed over the grounds, from which letters will be collected once every hour. These boxes are inscribed with, "mail collections hourly," in gilt letters, in six languages, besides English, as in French, Italian, Spanish, German, Russian, and Chinese. In the centre on the sides is a neatly painted white envelope with a red seal, on which are the letters M. J. The foaming patriots of the Democratic stripe, have made much capital out of that poor little envelope, giving Postmaster Marshall Jewell to understand he does not own those Post Office letter-boxes, which belong to the nation, and denouncing the perpetrator of the joke as a "beastly snob." I quote *literatim*. The fact is these boxes have, like all others, the American eagle upon them in the usual place, and in this little bit of Centennial decoration there was more of joking than of flattery, for the letters are so small that they can hardly be discerned. But the Democrats are so ravenous for faults that they create them rather than not have them, and invite so much indignation where no cause exists that the public sympathy is lost to them when they make veritable discoveries, like the boy who cried "wolf" so often.

The Naval Department is perhaps the next as regards the advanced state of its preparations. There are already on the ground very numerous cases and boxes, containing all sorts of projectiles, small arms of various patterns, from the earliest times of the American Navy to the present, small and great guns, equipment for ordnance, 1,000 samples of shot and shell, and samples of powder, boat howitzers and the slide-mountings for them, boarding-pikes, cutlasses, and all the other appliances for taking life which we read of in the romances of Marryat and Fenimore Cooper. The smaller of these articles will be displayed upon enormous tables made for the purpose, of oiled walnut, and whose dimensions are upon the average five feet in width, and ten to twelve feet in length. These are very stout and good-looking tables, and I rather fancy that the Superintendent of the department, Admiral Jenkins, is quite proud of them. But the most important feature of the naval display will be that made by the Bureau of Steam En gineering which presents the engines of the Nipsic and Epervier sloops. These are almost in working order, and will attract much attention, though, unfortunately, they will not be seen in motion, which is a great discount. The Nipsic, which is the larger of the two, is of 800 horse power, with a pressure of 65 pounds to the square inch; and it is wonderful to see how much power can be compressed into so small a space, for the great feature of each is its extraordinary compactness. The Nipsic weighs 165,000 pounds, and yet the space it fills is but small comparatively. It is a compound engine of the condensing, double-back-action variety, combining the principles of high and low pressure. The diameter of the low-pressure cylinder is 51 inches, that of the high-pressure 34-inches, and the stroke of the piston is 42 inches. The weight of the condenser is 23,500 pounds, and there are other masses nearly as heavy, and yet during the whole process of lifting them from the ship, conveying them to the ground, lifting them from the cars, and putting them together there has not been the slightest accident of any kind. The Epervier is a simple engine, also condensing and double-back-action, and is of the kind designed by Benjamin Isherwood, late chief of the bureau, a famous man. The work is so far advanced on both that the men are engaged in polishing them up. All the steel parts, the crank-shaft, connecting-rods, piston, and side-rods, cross-heads, and other movable portions will be polished like silver, and the numerous brass parts, too, will also be bright and shining as gold, so that the two engines will be like two sheeny and glittering jewels. This work has been under the special charge of J. W. Holihan, Esq., of the Engineer Corps of the United States Navy, who has done his business with excellent judgment and zeal.

Outside the building, in close proximity to the departmental space, has been erected a model of a monitor turret. It is a *fac simile* in size and in appearance, but is, of course, only a shell of wood covered with ordinary sheet-iron. The weight of the real turret would be about two hundred and forty tons. Inside are two 15-inch guns, mounted and with all the details of a real monitor, but unfortunately there is no way at present of getting inside to see the artillery monsters save by climbing through the port holes, which is a painful, ungraceful, and breath-disturbing fashion, and one which will debar ladies from seeing the great guns. I would suggest to Admiral Jenkins, therefore, the propriety of cutting a door in the rear of the turret so that entrance may be obtained without any gymnastic athleticism. Besides this there are numerous platforms upon which pieces are displayed. Three of them are housed up under comfortable wooden planks to shield them from the weather, but there are some visible to the naked eye. There is an 8-inch and a 9-inch muzzle-loader mounted both of them on the Marcilli carriage, being the ordnance furnished to regular sloops and frigates, and there is an old-fashioned carronade of the war of freedom days. Then there are two breech-loading rifled guns, and another carronade marked 1827, and a 32-pounder of the smooth bore kind. These will undoubtedly be viewed with great interest, especially the turret, but the public fancy is certain to be captured by the great Rodman 20-inch gun mounted on a traverse in front of the army departmental space. The mounting it was a work of no small difficulty, calling for much patience and ingenuity, and it has been one of the public spectacles to watch it day by day, and speculate upon the progress that had been made in shifting the 55-ton monster inch by inch and settling it down in its carriage. But with the exception of a large mortar that lifts up its yawning mouth like a hungry dragon, there are no more displays of artillery outside the army space, and indeed they are here a little behindhand.

Inside the Government building this department is preparing to present an exhibition of very great interest, because not only is it interesting in itself, but it will embrace a manufacturing process in operation—always an attractive sight. The motive power will be supplied by two small Baxter engines which will be hid away as it were in an adjoining room in an angle of the building, which was to have been used as an office. This process will be the manufacture of the Springfield rifle, as carried on in the National Arsenal at Springfield, Mass., and will display in action a series of automatic machines which embody the most wonderful representation of human ingenuity which the world has ever seen. This series embraces the lock bedding machine (which in itself performs five distinct operations,) the stock turning machine for making gun-stocks, (which has cutters that make 3,500 revolutions a minute,) the clamp milling machine for making gun-screws and fixing-pins, the screw cutting machine that works out the spiral thread, the upright drilling machine, the rifling machine, one of the most beautiful specimens of inventive acuteness that the mind of man has devised; the barrel lathe for turning the barrels, and the boring machine. These are now on the ground covered carefully with thick canvas sheets, which, when lifted off, display the marvels of ingenuity below as bright and shining as the golden trifles in Tiffany's store. The cartridge machine has yet to come. The engines are here, and the stringers and hangers of the shafting are all in position, nor can there be any doubt that the department will be thoroughly ready by the 1st day of May. These beautiful copies of the machines at Springfield were manufactured for the United States Government, by the Ames Manufacturing Company, of Chicopee, Mass., and do them infinite credit, for they gladden one's eyes, they are so trim. But it strikes me that the Springfield rifle is a little behind the time, and that there are other fire-arms of better kind, such as the Remington and Sharpe. If these machines can be utilized to manufacture weapons of that kind, why, well; but if not, then these really wonderful things belong to the past, and should be given to the Smithsonian Museum. Besides the arsenal exhibit, the Military Department will show its Quartermaster's Bureau thoroughly, and the display of artillery harness will be made upon the stuffed carcass of the famous old trotting horse, George M. Patchen, which has been so artistically handled by the taxidermists as to present quite a life-like appearance.

The Bureau of Agriculture has a space to itself opposite to the Post Office. At present it is a blank space, without even a table to be seen. I must confess that though I consider the United States Government to be in many respects a very fine one, and to be far less faulty than people have been led to believe, I do not know what good this bureau has done, or will or can do in the future. Neither can I guess what exhibit can be made here that will not be immeasureably surpassed by the Agricultural Hall of the Centennial folks. The Department of the Interior has the space opposite to the Smithsonian, and embraces the Bureaus of Patents, Indians, and Education. Doubtless the authorities of the Interior have much to show that will be intensely interesting, for the models of patents will alone draw tens of thousands. I have not yet learned what they will display concerning the Indian, but doubt if it will be very fine. The Catlin collection, unique of its kind, was offered for sale to the nation, but I believe it was not purchased. I should regret that it could not be seen on this occasion were it not for the fact that the Smithsonian has a magnificent collection of Indian curiosities, which will be duly spoken of in my next letter. The Department of the Interior has as yet no goods upon the ground, but its fine, long rows of tables, covered with marbleized oil-cloth, are ready in position to be loaded with objects curious and interesting. No doubt this department will also be ready on the 1st of May. GAR.

THE QUESTION TO GOV. HENDRICKS.

Gen. McGinnis apparently intends to bring Gov. Hendricks to book, if possible. He writes thus to the editor of the Indianapolis *Journal:*

As the *Sentinel* has been insisting for the last ten days that all the charges made by me bearing upon Gov. Hendricks' connection with the Water Works Company have been proven to be utterly untrue, and that I am consequently a liar, I desire to ask his Excellency a series of ten or twelve questions that certainly demand and I hope will receive his serious and prayerful consideration. And in order that too much of his valuable time may not be taken up in answering them all at once, I will only ask one at a time, and when that is answered I will ask another. Now for business—

To His Excellency Thomas A. Hendricks, Governor of the State of Indiana:

Question No. 1, which has not yet been denied.—Did you or did you not meet me by appointment and at your request at the office of Dye & Harris, attorneys of this city, and then and there offer to pay me two thousand dollars ($2,000) out of your own pocket, (as you stated at the time,) in consideration of my releasing you as one of the defendants in a suit which I had brought against the Directors of the Water Works Company, of whom you were one, for the purpose of recovering the sum of $4,114 61 and interest, which I claimed had been obtained from me by fraud, falsehood, and misrepresentation?

If your Excellency answers the above question I hope you will do it positively and absolutely. If the *Sentinel* answers in your stead, I have to request that it answer it *cat*-egorically. Very respectfully,

GEORGE F. McGINNIS.

P. S.—The next question will be an easy one.

G. F. M.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 24, 1876.

ICE ON THE KENNEBEC.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* of Saturday contains an elaborate review of the operations of the past Winter in the securing of ice from the Kennebec River, and sums it up as follows: "There are 690,500 tons of ice housed on the Kennebec; 447,000 tons have been sold, and 243,500 tons are awaiting sale. Putting the average price at $2 per ton, which is a reasonable figure, the aggregate value of the ice is $1,381,000. After the lapse of five years, without effecting any sale, when the ice purchasers came along the first of the season, with a sharp eye to making a good bargain, they found companies ready to make contracts at $1 25, $1 40, and $1 50 per ton. But as the Winter has worn away, and the ice has melted and moved past the ice-houses on the Hudson and other rivers, Kennebec ice has steadily gone up in the market, until it is sought for at $2 75 a ton, and refused. Parties now on the 'anxious seats,' are confidently expecting to receive from three to four dollars. But even at these prices, the business as a whole, for permanent investors, since its development on this river, has yielded only a fair per cent., say from five to six per cent. annually. An immense amount of money has been paid out for help during the past Winter, and for lumber used in building new houses. Thirty-three concerns have had at different times crews ranging from fifty to one hundred men at good wages. Work has been prosecuted a portion of the time, day and night. One thousand tons of ice will fill three ordinary schooners, and to ship the 690,500 tons of ice now on the Kennebec, which has been sold or awaiting sale, it will require that fifteen vessels be loaded each day during the ice season. In this article we have confined ourselves to the Kennebec River. We may incidentally mention, however, that there are about thirty-four thousand tons stored at Bowdoinham, 13,000 tons on the Cathance River, and 30,000 at Harwood's Crossing."

GEN. REYNOLDS' HOUSE AND LOT.

Gen. Ekin, who was Quartermaster of the Department of Texas in 1871, denies, in an interview with a reporter of the Louisville *Commercial*, that his Chief Clerk, Thomas R. Cheney, received a bribe to inform a contractor of the amount of a competing bid, as testified to by Gen. McCook. He asserts that Cheney had no opportunity to obtain the bids of the various parties, so that he could give one contractor the amount of the bid of another, had he been so inclined. Gen. Ekin also says: "I served as Chief Quartermaster on the staff of Gen. Joe Reynolds, and heard rumors relative to the presentation of a house in San Antonio to Mrs. Reynolds; I never mentioned the subject to him, or he to me, and I have no personal information upon it; it was in circulation in San Antonio that, in order to reward Gen. Reynolds for services rendered in the reconstruction of the State of Texas, and to secure him as a citizen, a number of leading gentlemen of the city, including bankers, manufacturers, merchants, builders, and other enterprising citizens, among which number may have been some contractors, made the present of the property to his wife; this is all I know about the house and lot."

WILL OF MRS. A. H. TRACY.

The Buffalo *Express* says: "On Friday last the will of the late Mrs. A. H. Tracy was filed in the Surrogate's office. Dennis Brown, Warren Bryant, and F. W. Tracy, her son, are named as the Executors. All her property, with the exception of two bequests, descends to her son. An old servant of the family, Catharine Wellington, has an annuity of $200 settled on her, and the granddaughter of the deceased receives $25,000 in her own right. The will was made last year, and left several large bequests to local charities on condition that the deceased survived her son, F. W. Tracy. Among them was an endowment of $150,000 on the Buffalo General Hospital, $20,000 on the Buffalo Orphan Asylum, $50,000 to the Art Gallery, and $50,000 more in case F. W. Tracy and his wife Agnes Ethel died without issue. These bequests, of course, are null and void, as her son still survives. We understand that the total amount named in the will falls below the actual value of her property. It includes not only that, but the property of Frank as well, which he had willed to his mother in case she survived him."

INCONVENIENT SILVER BARS.

The San Francisco *Alta* throws out this suggestion: "Recently a stage was robbed near Belleville, Nevada, of some silver bars, and the robbers took two horses from the stage to carry their plunder. It might have been well for the mill that produced this bullion to follow an example that has been tried with satisfactory results, of casting the metal in truncated cones weighing 400 pounds each. No horse can carry one of these, and a wagon could not be used safely by robbers, since it could be recognized and tracked, and four men could not lift it, because they are in one another's way when they attempt to take hold of it; and it is so tough that they cannot cut it up with an ax. As a consequence, none of these truncated cones have ever been stolen, the highwaymen finding more manageable and profitable plunder elsewhere. It is, however, important that a close scrutiny should be kept of all bullion offered for sale and of the men who undertake to dispose of it; and it would, perhaps, be well to have some additional legislation in reference to this matter by California and Nevada. These robberies of the bullion stages are lamentably frequent."

A MUNIFICENT BEQUEST.

The late Countess Danner, widow of Frederick VII. of Denmark, left her property for the maintenance of an institution for orphan and deserted girls in Denmark. The property proves to be much more considerable than was supposed; it has not yet been realized, but it is estimated at 7,000,000 crowns, (£393,750,) and will probably provide for from 600 to 800 children. The Castle of Jagerspris, in North Zéland, which is surrounded by a noble park, is the central building of the new institution, and will form a museum in which will be arranged the collections of the late King, together with other collections. Houses to receive the children, on the family system, not more than twenty in each house, are being erected round the castle, and 100 children have been received. It is expected that next year there will be 240, and the number will be speedily increased.

THE TORN MAIL BAG.

In relation to the contents of a mail bag on the grate of a locomotive near Peekskill the Newburg *Journal* says that the supposition that the engine had picked up a mail bag between Peekskill and Garrisons is correct, and it adds that Mr. Burke, the mail carrier between Fishkill Station and Newburg, on Monday morning, the 20th inst., found on the track at the former place, with mail matter, a leather pouch tagged for Middletown, but entirely empty and its lower part cut to pieces, apparently by car wheels. When the damage occurred is not known, as there was no evidence at the spot where it was found that the damage had been done there. The postal clerks on the train up that morning report no knowledge of such a bag, and cannot explain its mysterious appearance.

A CORNELL BOATMAN'S ESCAPE.

The Ithaca *Journal* of Saturday says: "Capt. J. N. Ostrom, of the Cornell University crew, went down to the boat-house yesterday afternoon, and on returning started across the ice in the direction of the Jarvis boat-shop. When about fifty feet out from the shore the ice broke and in he plunged, perpendicular, however. He had some tools in his hands which he had just obtained from the boat-house, and to these he held fast, while he called to a man on the shore, some distance away. The man didn't hear him, however, and the Captain concluded he must help himself out of the scrape, so throwing the tools to shore, he began breaking the ice with powerful blows and working his way to the nearest bank, half swimming and half treading the water as he proceeded. It was impossible for him to get out on the ice, as it broke away at every attempt to do so. He was nearly carried under the ice by the current several times, but at length by dint of a hard struggle and the exertion of the muscle which he possesses so largely he succeeded in getting to the bank. A less resolute person or one possessed of less strength would scarcely have escaped drowning under the circumstances. Mr. Ostrom reached the shore pretty well fatigued and benumbed; his hands and wrists were quite badly cut."

THE LAWRENCE EXTRADITION CASE.

THE POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY SUSTAINED BY JUDGE BENEDICT.

A decision was rendered in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, by Judge Benedict, on the pleadings in the extradition case of Charles L. Lawrence, in which he sustains the position taken by the United States District Attorney, and holds that this court has jurisdiction. He says:

"I first notice the position taken that all extradition treaties, by their nature, secure to the person surrendered immunity from prosecution for any offense other than the one upon which his surrender is made. This question is not open in this court. This ground of defense is, therefore, dismissed with the remark that an offender against the justice of his country can acquire no rights by defrauding that justice. Between him and the justice he has offended no rights accrue to the offender by flight. He remains at all times and everywhere liable to be called to answer to the law for his violations thereof, provided he comes within the reach of its arm." On the claim of immunity under the treaty of 1842, set up in the prisoner's behalf, Judge Benedict says, it is decided in the case of Caldwell, several times referred to in the opinion, but he nevertheless considers the claim, and says the treaty does not sustain it. In regard to the claim that both parties to the treaty have construed it to grant any such immunity, the Judge says this protection only applies to cases of "lawless violence." It assumes that he will be tried for the offense for which he is extradited, but there is no provision to protect him from prosecution for other offenses. In reference to the British Extradition act of 1870, and the claim set up under it by the defense, he says that this could have no effect here, and that the English courts seem to incline to the opinion that it has no effect even there to limit the operation of the treaty of 1842. He reviews at length the acts of both Governments in several cases, which he holds sustains his opinion. In reference to the plea based upon the order of the President and direction of the Attorney General he says, "it is sufficient to say that no order of the President nor direction of the Attorney General can have any legal effect to restrict or to enlarge the jurisdiction confirmed by law upon the courts. The courts, in determining the extent of their jurisdiction, look to the law, and within that jurisdiction they are absolutely free from the control of any other department of the Government." The correspondence between the President and Attorney General and District Attorney is all irrelevant and outside the case.

In regard to the plea set up that in this case an express agreement was made between the two Governments that the prisoner should only be tried on the charge for which he was extradited, the Judge quotes an opinion of Lord Chief Justice Tenterden, to the effect that the Court cannot inquire into the circumstances under which the offender came within its jurisdiction, and says it must apply here until otherwise decided by controlling authority.

A NEW TORPEDO SHIP.

The launch of a vessel of novel character, but which will probably prove the first of many of her class, was successfully accomplished on March 8, says the London *Times*, from the dock-yard of the Thames Iron Works and Ship-building Company, at Blackwall. This vessel is the Zieten, which has been constructed for the Imperial German Government from the designs of Mr. Max Zarnack, of the Imperial German Navy. As the first vessel of her class, she may be considered experimental, her functions being for trial at sea of the Whitehead or fish torpedo, the patent right of which weapon of war in an advanced state of improvement was purchased by the Imperial German Government in the early part of last year. The Zieten is a pretty-looking ship, built of iron, unarmored, and measuring 226 feet in length, with a breadth of 28 feet, and a depth of 18 feet 6 inches. Her burden is 872 38-94 tons builder's measurement, and her load draught is 11 feet 8 inches. She will be fitted with twin screws driven by engines by Messrs. John Penn & Sons, which are to indicate 2,500-horse power, and are calculated to impart to her a speed of over sixteen knots. The metal tubes from which the torpedoes are to be discharged are two in number, one being placed in the fore and the other in the after part of the vessel, both being in line with her keel, and about 6 feet below the water-line. In order to avoid any projection which might interfere with the speed of the ship, the outlet of the forward tube is made about sixteen feet back in the forebody, and a triangular portion of the hull is hinged in the stem, and lifts into a water-tight well provided for its reception. The outlet of the after-tube presents the appearance of an ordinary screw aperture. The torpedo is 19 feet 6 inches in length, cigar-shaped, and 1 foot 3 inches in diameter at its greatest circumference. It is fitted with a small propeller, which is worked by compressed air contained in a reservoir within the body of the torpedo. The weapon is to be expelled from the tube at a speed of about twenty knots an hour by means of powerful air accumulators and at a given signal. After expulsion, the torpedo, being provided with its own motive power, will maintain a speed of about twelve knots an hour for a distance of 600 yards. The depth of travel under the water is regulated by means of self-contained mechanism, so that this silent and unobserved but deadly weapon will, it is expected, be directed to its mark with unerring certainty. The launch was made at 1 o'clock on Thursday, in the presence of a large and distinguished company. The Zieten was christened by the Countess Bismarck, in the absence of the daughter of Count Münster, the German Ambassador, who had previously consented to perform the ceremony. The bottle of wine having been duly dashed against the bows of the Zieten, she glided down her ways into the water amid the plaudits of those assembled.

GOT HER LETTER.

The Charlottesville (Va.) *Jeffersonian* relate the following: "For many days we have noticed an old colored woman plodding her way to the Post Office, never missing a day, and invariably returning as she came, without any mail. She had imbibed the idea prevalent among these people that the Post Office is a Government institution, and she had a right to exercise her new privilege of 'quitin' dar fur a letter,' even though she expected nothing, and with a persistence that was commendable, her face appeared at the general delivery as regularly as the mail was opened. Some person, getting tired of seeing her fruitless attempt to accomplish her desires, fixed up a letter in hieroglyphics, signed it 'Jeemes Higgins,' stamped it, and left it to await her coming. She was there on time. When the clerk handed out the missive she had no idea it was intended for her, and looked all around the crowd, who are usually at the windows, expecting some of them to take it; but when the clerk insisted that it was for 'Polly Brown,' it was a study for a physiognomist to see the variety of expressions that her countenance underwent. She took hold of the precious thing and exclaimed, 'Bress de Laud,' and as she backed out of the crowd, with the letter held high above her head, her countenance open from ear to ear, she ejaculated, "Ise got it! Bress de Laud! I knowed de guvvermint was guine to gimme a letter 'fore long. I seed dat letter last night on the candle—dat I did,' and she waddled off down the street hunting for some one to read it for her. She finally got a gentleman to open it, but as the writing was entirely unintelligible, he could do nothing but tell the writer's name. She pondered a long time over the name, trying to remember who 'Jeemes Higgins' was, and where she had known him. She tried several other gentlemen, but all failed to decipher the hieroglyphics. At last she said, 'Well, dat James Higgins mus be a mighty smart young cullud pusson to write a letter whar dese white gemmans can't read. 'Spect he's some o' dem ginruls in de army, who knowed me when I was a gal. An' he 'membus poor old Polly yit,' and she assumed such an air of dignity as to make it excrutiating to look at her. She took her letter and went home. She comes to the office no more now."

FORGED AMERICAN RAILWAY SHARES.

Galignani's Messenger of March 10 has the following: "The Paris Police arrested, two days back, at the Hotel du Louvre, three persons, two men named Rollins and Hermens, and a woman, announced by the Belgian Police as the authors of the issue at Brussels of forged American railway shares to the value of several millions of francs. During their stay in the capital of Belgium those two individals had formed relations with several bankers for the disposal of scrip. With the Comptoir Général they had deposited 500 bonds of the New-Jersey and New-York Railway Company, representing a value of more than two millions. One day Rollins asked for that paper, but the manager, M. Eycholt, having some suspicion of fraud, refused to give it up without some document proving their legitimate possession of it. That hesitation on the part of M. Eycholt aroused the fears of the adventurers, who thought the prudent course would be to quietly leave the city without insisting upon the restitution of their property, which, besides, they could well afford to disregard, as they had equally valuable securities to the extent of twenty-five or thirty millions. A few days before they had negotiated with M. Samuel, a banker in the same city, a loan of 80,000 francs on a deposit of thirty bonds of the California and Oregon Railway Company. The Belgian Government has asked for the extradition on the two men. Hermens is said to belong to one of the most respectable families in Holland. The forged securities have been seized and are in the possession of the police.

A MONSTER ARMOR-PLATE.

The London papers of March 15 have the following: "The largest armor-plate ever made was produced yesterday at the Cyclops Works (Messrs. Cammell & Co.'s, Sheffield.) The thickest made previously was fourteen inches, but the plate made yesterday was twenty-two inches thick. It is one of several intended for two war vessels now constructing for the Italian Government. The plate, which weighs thirty-five tons, will be tested by a 100-ton gun. Each vessel will have two turrets, and each turret two guns. The plate was very successfully rolled. A number of military and naval authorities, representing home and foreign Governments, were present at the operation.

LAW REPORTS.

A "BLACK FRIDAY" TRANSACTION.

TESTIMONY IN THE SUIT OF DEWITT C. TAYLOR AGAINST JAY GOULD AND OTHERS.

The trial of the suit of DeWitt C. Taylor against Jay Gould, James M. Bach, and others, to recover over fifty thousand dollars in gold purchases, the particulars of which have appeared in THE TIMES, was begun before Judge Barrett and a jury in Part I. of the Supreme Court yesterday. Algernon S. Sullivan, Robert Sewell, and Wheeler H. Peckham appeared for the plaintiff and Thomas G. Shearman and Aaron J. Vanderpoel represented the defendants. Mr. Sullivan, who opened the case for the plaintiff, said that Taylor, being a broker, had sold to Albert Speyers $200,000 of gold for $320,000 currency. The defendants and the late James Fisk, Jr., had associated themselves with Speyers as their agent, to bid for gold and raise its market price. Great excitement was produced, and gold was run up to 160. At this price the sale was made. Speyers during the day gave the plaintiff the customary memorandum of the contract, and the plaintiff deposited a margin of $60,000 in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to secure the other side, and notified Speyers to deposit twenty per cent. of the purchase money according to the rules of the Exchange. Speyers at first said he would do so, but later in the day refused through inability. The day was the famous "Black Friday," in September, 1869, and gold fell speedily. The gold contracted for in the case under consideration was sold at 133, and the plaintiff claims he suffered a loss of $53,700, which he seeks to recover.

Albert Speyers was the first witness called. He attempted to testify in regard to the late Mr. Fisk, but was not permitted to do so, he being interested in the res it. The plaintiff then tendered the witness a full release of all claims against him, and he then went on to testify. He gave his recollection of various conversations had with the defendants, Fisk and others, in reference to a purchase of gold. On the Friday the witness saw Fisk and others in the office of Mr. Heath. Fisk was in his shirt-sleeves, and told the witness to buy up all the gold he could at 145. This witness supposed was heard by all in the room. Witness bought up all he could at 145, but the buying-price passed this limit just before 10 A. M. Acting on instructions, as witness thought, he bought gold at prices ranging from 147 to 160. Witness went several times to Fisk and reported what he had been doing. Gould and the others were with Fisk. Once when witness told Fisk that gold had fallen below 160, Fisk said, "Go and continue to bid 160." At this time Gould was lying on a sofa covered over with a newspaper, and witness did not know whether he heard the conversation. Witness was involved in difficulties during the day. He was threatened. People came and told him that if he did not stop bidding at 160 he would be shot. Witness went to the Stock Board and asked who was the coward that had threatened to shoot him. Witness said he would go on bidding in spite of them. He reported this to Fisk. The latter told witness to continue bidding at 160. Witness kept on buying until no one would sell him at 160. They offered to sell for 134. This conversation was reported to Fisk, who told him to buy at 160 even if it went down to par. Gould was present, lying on the sofa as before. Witness was asked for a margin, and took a gentleman named Brown, from whom witness had purchased about seven million dollars in gold, into the office where Fisk was, and spoke to the latter, telling him that a margin was required. The trial will be resumed to-day.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON A BANK.

ARGUMENT IN THE SUIT OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY AGAINST THE ROCKLAND COUNTY BANK AND JOHN MATTHEWS.

Argument was had and briefs handed up yesterday to Judge Larremore, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, in the case of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey against John Matthews and the Rockland County National Bank. On Nov. 1, 1872, the complainants state, they became possessed of five $1,000 convertible coupon bonds of the company. Matthews had these bonds transferred to his name on the company's books. In 1873 an unknown person obtained possession of some of them fraudulently by handing to the company in exchange for them a check purporting to be signed by Matthews and certified by the bank on which it was drawn. The stranger demanded and received two of the bonds. The company discovered afterward that the signature and certification of the check were forged. They say that the bonds are now in the possession of the Rockland County Bank, which refuses to deliver them up. The present action is brought to recover their possession. The bank denies all knowledge of the matters set forth in the complaint, and avers that the bonds came into its possession in the following manner: A stranger, calling himself W. J. Dixon, came to the bank at Nyack in June, 1873, and proposed to deal with and open an account with the bank. To this proposition the Cashier assented. Mr. Dixon thereupon gave the Cashier a check for $3,000 drawn upon the Market National Bank of this City, by G. B. Grinnell & Co., and payable to Dixon's order. The check appeared to be duly certified, and was received. Dixon also handed the Cashier two $1,000 bonds, the ones now in suit, which he asked should be taken care of, as he had to do a great deal of traveling, and did not think it safe to carry them about with him. Later in the day Dixon called at the bank, and drew upon it for $800. His draft was paid on the faith of the two bonds deposited by him. It was afterward discovered that the check given by him was forged. The bank claims further, that it never had any notice that the bonds did not belong to Dixon. The officers of the institution state that they have already offered to give up the bonds on payment to them of the $800, but this offer was refused. They therefore think that they have a good lien on the bonds until they are repaid the $800 loaned on the faith of them. Judge Larremore reserved his decision.

COURT OF APPEALS.

MOTIONS MADE AND DECISIONS RENDERED—TO DAY'S CALENDAR.

ALBANY, March 28.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following motions were entered: Osborne vs. Keech; motion for reargument submitted. People ex rel. Stockwell vs. Walter, and two other cases; motion to amend return denied, with $10 costs. Gildersleve vs. Dixon; motion to dismiss submitted. Excelsior Petroleum Company vs. Dayton; motion for reargument.

Appeals from Orders.—No. 364, People ex rel. Donovan vs. Conner; argued by T. F. Donovan, relator in person; H. Edward Tremain, for respondent. No. 342, Swift vs. Prouty; submitted for appellant; argued by J. E. Cary, for respondent. No. 334, Cornelius P. Schermerhorn vs. Wood; argued by C. P. Schermerhorn, for appellant; William Allen, for respondent; appeal dismissed, with costs, upon the ground that the case is not appealable. No. 346, People ex rel. McGovon vs. Greene; argued by J. A. Deering for the appellant, and by T. B. Clarkson for respondent. No. 289, In re City of Buffalo to acquire lands; argued by A. P. Laning and E. C. Sprague for the appellant, and by Frank R. Perkins for the respondent. No. 5, People, &c., vs. Learned, Justice; upon consent cause stricken from the calendar. No. 363, People ex rel. Ruggles vs. Chapman; argued by Henry Smith for the appellants, and by John L. Hill for respondent.

General Calendar.—No. 61, People ex rel. The Female Academy of the Sacred Heart vs. The Commissioners of Taxes, &c.; argued by Hugh L. Cole, for appellant, and by Charles E. Miller, for respondent. No. 88, Arctic Fire Insurance Company vs. Austin; passed. No. 93, Baker vs. Drake; passed. No. 98, Hoffman vs. Union Ferry Company; passed.

Decisions handed down.—Default opened on payment of $10 costs of opposing motion, and cause ordered on the calendar—Turner vs. Reges. Judgment affirmed with costs—Brett vs. The First Universalist Society; Fairchild vs. Fairchild. Judgment reversed and new trial granted, the costs to abide the event—Van Allen vs. The Farmers' Joint Stock Insurance Company. Judgment affirmed—In the matter of the certiorari sued out by George H. Crimmins vs. Morgan; Tuite vs. The People. Judgment affirmed, with the costs of all parties to be paid out of the estate—Roosevelt vs. Roosevelt. Motion for reargument denied with $10 costs.—Alexander vs. The Germania Insurance Company; Indianapolis and C. Railroad Company vs. Tyng.

The following is the day calendar for Wednesday, March 29: Nos. 89, 28, 34, 14, 10, 101, 103, 104.

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS IN COURT.

The trial of the case of Herman Funcke against the New-York Mutual Insurance Company, before Judge Sanford, in Part I. of the Superior Court, was enlivened yesterday by the presence as a witness of Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, who made some chemical experiments, &c. The action was brought to recover on one of several policies of insurance issued on the schooner S. T. Keese, which was employed to convey arms, &c., to Mexico during the Maximilian war. Gen. Sturm shipped the goods, and the plaintiff is his assignee. It is claimed by the defense that the goods were exceedingly overvalued, and that Sturm made an agreement whereby the vessel was to be sunk in the Gulf of Mexico. The defendants claim that Sturm gave his check for $1,500 to the Captain of the schooner in order that the latter might scuttle her. In going through Sturm's bank account, a check for $1,500 was found, payable to his own order. This, the defendants urged, was an altered check, and had been changed in date and amount by the notorious "Spence" Pettis. In proof of this, Prof. Doremus was called. He exhibited photographs of the check, in which were various marks not visible on the check itself. These were due, he thought, to erasures or obliterations, the salts of iron contained in ink having great sensitiveness to the photographic process. The witness took a check from Judge Sanford, and showed the process by which the obliteration of the ink marks is accomplished. The paper was dipped in chlorinated water, and in a very short time all trace of the writing had disappeared. As a test, the Professor then held the paper over the vapor of sulphide of ammonium. The trace of iron still remaining in the paper was immediately made visible in the darkening of the place where the lines had been, and the formation of the characters, though much lighter in color, that had been written on the check. By consent, a similar process was resorted to with regard to the check in the suit, and certain lines, not otherwise visible, made their appearance, corresponding to those on the photographs. The defendants claimed that this showed the alteration in the amount, date, &c., of the check. The case will be resumed to-day.

COURT NOTES.

The will of James M. Sweeny, who died recently in Paris, has been filed in the Surrogate's office. His brother, Peter B. Sweeny, is one of the witnesses to the instrument.

The trial of the striking Crispins, set down peremptorily before Recorder Hackett, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, had to be postponed until to-day owing to pressure of business.

The jury in the case of D. K. Olney Winter, indicted for the robbery of registered letters from the Rondout Post Office, returned a verdict of guilty yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Frank Marston was taken before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, charged with passing counterfeit money. A number of spurious notes on the Traders' National Bank of Chicago were found on his person. He was committed for examination in $5,000 bail.

John Clare, alias Gilmore, the reputed leader of the notorious gang of burglars who attempted to rob the New-York bank, was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions on an indictment for burglary. The prisoner, through his counsel, Mr. Howe, pleaded not guilty, and was sent back to the Tombs.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted a mandamus against the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments, compelling them to correct the assessments in accordance with the report of the Board of Assessors in the matter of opening Manhattan street, from St. Nicholas to Twelfth avenue.

Henry K. Danforth, alias G. R. Pulman, a well-dressed young man of twenty-three, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Kilbreth on a charge of having defrauded the proprietors of the Everett House of $52 78 for two days' board and accommodations. He was committed in default of $500 bail to answer in the Court of General Sessions.

John Greeley and his confederate, Kate Ryan, were placed on trial by Assistant District Attorney Herring, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, charged with pocket-picking on Broadway on St. Patrick's Day. The prisoners were found guilty and sentenced by Recorder Hackett, Greeley to five years and his accomplice to four years in the State Prison.

While Miss Ellen Drake, of No. 363 East Twenty-eighth street, was examining some camel's hair shawls in Lord & Taylor's, on Monday, she was detected by George W. Hazleton, of No. 69 Barrow street, in the act of secreting one of them, valued at $200, under her shawl, and was promptly arrested. At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday the prisoner denied her guilt, and was committed in default of $2,000 bail to answer.

The case of Lawton against Meyer was brought to trial before Judge Lawrence in Part II. of the Supreme Court yesterday. The plaintiff is the owner of three buildings in West Eleventh street, which, he claims, were leased to the defendant to be used as United States Bonded warehouses from April 1, 1874, until May 1, 1877. He sues for four months' rent in 1874, at the rate of $4,500 per annum. The defense is that the buildings were not occupied. The case is still on.

Morris Sullivan, a junk-dealer of Greenpoint, jointly charged with Frank Moran (who pleaded guilty) with being the armed thieves who, on the night of the 16th inst., boarded the lighter Albda, lying at One Hundred and Sixth street and East River, stealing therefrom twenty hides and other property, was tried before Recorder Hackett yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. The jury found Sullivan guilty of receiving stolen goods, and the Recorder sentenced him to four years in the State Prison.

THE HEAD-MONEY TAX.

CHIEF POINTS OF THE DECISION OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT—ACTION OF THE EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners of Emigration received a certified copy yesterday of the decision recently rendered by the United States Supreme Court in reference to the head-money tax. The important points in it are as follows:

No. 880—John Henderson and Thomas Henderson, Appellants, vs. William H. Wickham, Mayor of the City of New-York, and the Commissioners of Emigration; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York; and *No. 633—The Commissioners of Emigration vs. The North German Lloyd;* appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana. 1. The case of The City of New-York vs. Miln (11 Peters, 103) decided no more than that the requirement from the master of a vessel of a catalogue of his passengers landed in the city, rendered to the Mayor on oath, with a correct description of their names, ages, occupations, places of birth, and of last settlement, was a police regulation within the power of the State to enact, and not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States.

2. The result of the passenger cases (7 How., 283,) was to hold that a tax demanded of the master or owner of a vessel for every such passenger was a regulation of commerce by the State in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States, and, therefore, void.

3. These cases criticised and the weight due to them as authority considered.

4. In whatever language a statute may be framed its purpose and its constitutional validity must be determined by its natural and reasonable effect.

5. Hence, a statute which imposes a burdensome and almost impossible condition on the ship-master as a prerequisite to his landing his passengers, with an alternative payment of a small sum of money for each one or them, is, in fact, a tax on the ship-owner for the right to land such passengers, and in effect on the passenger himself, since the shipmaster makes him pay it in advance as a part of his fare.

6. Such a statute of a State is a regulation of commerce, and when applied to passengers from foreign countries, is a regulation of commerce with foreign nations.

7. It is no answer to the charge that such regulation of commerce by a State is forbidden by the Constitution to say that it falls within the police power of the State, for to whatever class of legislative powers it may belong, it is prohibited to the States, if granted exclusively to Congress by that instrument.

8. Though it be conceded that there is a class of legislation which may affect commerce, both with foreign nations and between the States, in regard to which the laws of the States may be valid in the absence of action under authority of Congress on the same subjects, this can have no reference to matters which are in their nature national, or which admit of a uniform system or plan of regulation.

9. The statutes of New-York and Louisiana, here under consideration, are intended to regulate commercial matters which are not only of national but international concern, and which are also best regulated by one uniform rule, applicable alike to all the seaports of the United States. These statutes are therefore void, because legislation on the subjects which they cover is confided exclusively to Congress by the clause of the Constitution which gives to that body the "right to regulate commerce with foreign nations."

10. The constitutional objection to this tax on the passenger is not removed because the penalty for failure to pay does not accrue until twenty-four hours after he has landed. The penalty is incurred by the act of landing him without payment, and is, in fact, for the act of bringing him into the State.

11. This court does not in this case undertake to decide whether or not a State may, in the absence of all legislation by Congress on the same subject, pass a statute strictly limited to defending itself against paupers, convicted criminals, and others of that class, but is of opinion that to Congress rightfully and appropriately belongs the power of legislating on the whole subject.

Further on the opinion declares:

A statute which imposes a burdensome and almost impossible condition on the shipmaster as a prerequisite to his landing his passengers, with an alternative payment of a small sum of money for each one of them, is in fact a tax on the ship-owner for the right to land such passengers, and in effect, on the passenger himself, since the shipmaster makes him pay it in advance as a part of his fare. Such a statute of a State is a regulation of commerce, and when applied to passengers from foreign countries is a regulation of commerce with foreign nations. It is no answer to the charge that such regulation of commerce by a State is forbidden by the Constitution to say that it falls within the police power of the States, for to whatever class of legislative powers it may belong, it is prohibited to the States if granted exclusively to Congress by that instrument. Though it be conceded that there is a class of legislation which may affect commerce, both with foreign nations and between the States, in regard to which the laws of the States may be valid in the absence of action under authority of Congress on the same subjects, this can have no reference to matters which are in their nature national, or which admit of a uniform system or plan of regulation. The statutes of New-York and Louisiana here under consideration are intended to regulate commercial matters which are not only of national but of international concern, and which are also best regulated by one uniform rule, applicable alike to all the seaports of the United States: these statutes are, therefore, void, because legislation on the subjects which they cover is confided exclusively to Congress by the clause of the Constitution which gives to that body the "right to regulate commerce with foreign nations." The constitutional objection to this tax on passengers is not removed, because the penalty for failure to pay does not accrue until twenty-four hours after he has landed. The penalty is incurred by the act of landing him without payment, and is, in fact, for the act of bringing him into the State. This court does not, in this case, undertake to decide whether or not a State may, in the absence of all legislation by Congress on the same subject, pass a statute strictly limited to defending itself against paupers, convicted criminals, and others of that class; but is of opinion that to Congress rightfully and appropriately belongs the power of legislating on the whole subject.

The Commissioners at their meeting yesterday instructed their counsel to draft a memorial to the Governor setting forth all the facts in the case, and requesting him to bring the subject to the notice of the Legislature.

AN ENVELOPE GAME BROKEN UP.

Officers Hagan and Fogarty, of the Fifth Precinct, arraigned at the Tombs yesterday James Roberts, of No. 168 West Broadway, on a charge of carrying on an envelope game. When the officers entered the place they found a negro named Samuel Stone, of No. 118 Thompson street, and Roberts, who was sitting at a desk writing out numbers. Stone, on being examined by Justice Bixby, said that he had conscientious scruples against swearing on the Bible, as he placed no reliance on its contents. Justice Bixby promptly sent him to the House of Detention for Witnesses and committed Roberts for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—Wunnenberg vs. Burke; Lowerie vs. Wellis; Wunnenberg vs. Burke; In the Matter of Heath; The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Mack; In the Matter of Martin; Matter of the Receivership of Third Avenue Savings Bank; Heilbrun vs. Fox et al.; Second National Building and Mutual Loan Association vs. Tannenholz et al.; Hawley vs. Griffith, Nos. 1 and 2; Kober vs. Vanderkoest.

Motion Denied.—Dauchy vs. French.

Order Granted.—Martin vs. Martin.

In the Matter of Wright.—I have no power to make this order.

Levi vs. Harding.—Bond approved.

Cook et al. vs. Harrison.—Receipt not in form.

Marshall vs. Macy et al.—Motion granted; costs should be adjusted, and the appeal sustained.

Embury vs. Sheldon.—I desire to see counsel.

Weiss vs. Weiss.—Decree denied; the proof shows neither a resident of New-York.

Robinson vs. Robinson.—The evidence as of service is to identify and that of the only witness on the merits as to identify defective.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Weringham vs. Vanderbilt et al.—Decree signed.

By Judge Lawrence.

Habermon vs. Witters.—Judgment for plaintiff of foreclosure and sale for $3,029.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Thornall vs. Pitt.—Case settled.

Dunphy vs. The Erie Railway Company.—Case and exceptions ordered on file.

By Judge Curtis.

Jessup vs. Carnegie.—Order allowing supplementary answer.

Allen et al. vs. Jacob et al.—Receiver's bond approved.

Forest vs. Forest.—Report of Referee confirmed. Judgment for divorce in plaintiff's favor.

Reference Ordered.—The Dry Dock Savings Institution vs. Williams et al.; Same vs. Same, No. 2.

Orders Granted.—Haswell vs. Sutro; The Dry Dock Savings Institution vs. Cobb et al., No. 1; Same vs. Same, No. 2; Same vs. Same, No. 3; Same vs. Same, No. 4; Crain vs. Cassin; Macklin vs. Fitzsimmons et al.; Curtis et al. vs. Younge et al.

James O'Brien, Sheriff, &c., vs. The Commercial Fire Insurance Company, (and three other causes.)—Motion for a stay pending appeal from order granted.

Tyng vs. Marsh et al.—Motion granted, with forty days to defendant to comply with order, and in default, case to be deemed abandoned.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Cæsar vs. Cæsar.—Report of Referee confirmed, and decree of divorce granted plaintiff.

Murray vs. Meagher.—Motion to make report of Referee part of judgment. Rule denied.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Sanzay vs. Hamil et al.—Final order setting aside sale.

Havens vs. Klein.—Order for allowance.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Smith vs. Conner.—Attachment granted.

Gruber vs. Wild.—Attachment for contempt ordered against Herman Wild.

Same vs. Same.—Rosina Wild committed for contempt unless she answers the questions allowed by the Referee and pays $10 costs and $3 Referee's fees.

Motions to Advance Causes Granted.—Moffat vs. Diggs; Waters vs. Hughes; Saul vs. Stevens; Worthington vs. Lanter; Doelger vs. Averill; Coggswell vs. Tweedie.

Somerfelt vs. Spearing.—The defendant will be committed for contempt unless he stipulates to discontinue, &c., and Arthur W. Andrews, Esq., appointed Receiver.

Mehrtens vs. Adams.—J. W. Smith appointed Receiver.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
59—Clark vs. Dows et al.	33—Manning vs. Steam-tug Grace Fee.
74—Gorham et al. vs. Schr. Sandy Hook.	54—De Castro, &c., Sugar Ref. Co. vs. Bark Wm. Van Name.
1—Pacific W. & L. Co. vs. S. J. Thompson.	
35—Quintard et al. vs. Propeller Matt. White.	60—Ward vs. Steam-ship Colon.
63—Sigrist et al. vs. Ship Gen. McClellan.	6—Harlem & N. Y. N. Co. versus Ferry-boat Greenpoint.
24A—Hancox vs. Propeller Clement Rock.	5—Willitts vs. Phillips.
49—Studwell vs. Steam-tug E. H. Coffin.	47—Hanly vs. Brooklyn Ice Co.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—Naismith vs. Nicoll.	266—O'Brien vs. Board of Assessors.
2—Nat. Bank of Scotland vs. Nicoll.	278—Brett vs. Bird.
76—Lindenmeyer versus Browoson.	300—Block vs. Daly.
85—Matter of Grassam.	309—Robitscher vs. Daly.
118—Matter of Loehr.	311—Bessinger vs. Bessinger.
126—Lewis vs. Ross, Pres't.	338—Garsett vs. Clark.
134—Williams vs. O'Donneil.	340—Dorn vs. Williams, &c.
172—Peiper vs. Schoening.	344—Rollwagen vs. Hermann.
245—Creuzbauer vs. Remsen.	345—Heyman vs. Marshall.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
100—The People ex rel. McLaughlin versus Board of Fire Com.	172—Kearney vs. Com. of Emigrat'n of State of N. Y.
110—Knapp, Receiver, vs. Bonesteel.	173—Packer, Survivor, vs. Nevins et al.
129½—Nash vs. Mitchell.	174—Southwick vs. Mudgett.
131—Douglas vs. Douglas et al.	174½—Caloo vs. Davis.
147½—Wallace et al. vs. Bates.	175—Lauge vs. Benedict.
168—Morgan vs. Smith.	75—The People ex rel. Mordaunt vs. Fowler.
170—Meyer vs. Levy et al.	166—Potter vs. Coulter.
72—Seaver vs. The Mayor, &c.	177—Dutchess County Mutual Ins. Co. vs. Hatchfield et al.
117—Peck, Survivor, vs. Gardner et al.	178—Kierstead et al. vs. The Orange and Alexander R. R. Co.
171—McGlynn vs. Marshall.	179—Van Schaick et al. vs. Higgins.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. Law and Fact.	No.
239—Central R. R. Co. of N. Y. vs. Matthews et al.	81—Middleton vs. Gardner.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barrett, J.

Case on—No. 1227—Taylor vs. Gould. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2604—Dowley vs. Halpin.	2532—Suburban Gas Co. vs. The Mayor.
2070—Knapp vs. Brown.	
444—Bunn vs. Culver.	2338—Kellum, Ex'x, vs The Mayor.
1240—Graham vs. The Mayor, &c.	380—Christie vs. Parker.
1026—Harvey vs. Care.	1386—Willett vs. Mead, impleaded.
1388—Norris vs. De Wolf.	
82—Weeks vs. Satterlee et al.	1246—Allerton vs. Vanderwater.
1244—Wardrop vs. Claflin et al.	1108—Loughrey vs. Conner et al.
2240—Garrett vs. Brennan.	1372—Wash vs. Rooney et al.
1556½—The People ex rel. Bauta vs. Kent.	1398—U. S. Spring Bed Co. vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1557½—The People ex rel. vs. Kneissel.	1400—Goodwin vs. Conklin.
1062—Custance vs. Burr.	225—Merrill vs. Foster et al.
483—Schiff et al. vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.	1824—Hoftacher versus O'Brien, Sheriff.
2531—Crotty vs. The Mayor, &c.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

January Term continued. Held in Common Pleas, Part II., room.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Adjourned until Monday, May 15.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
19—Rice vs. Livermore.	111—Heyman et al. vs. Am. Pat. Sponge Co.
1365—Kinney, Executor, vs. Long Island R. R.	949—Flood vs. Murray.
2539—Hartman vs. N. Y. San. & Che. C. M. Co.	1733—Noonan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1916—Heineman et al. vs. Heard.	1131—Fisher, Trustee &c., vs. Courtney et al.
633—Rothschild vs. Forty-second, Grand & Houston Sts. R. R. Co.	2489—Spebly vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1127—Manhattan Life Ins. Co. vs. Devlin.	1237—Kleinknecht vs. Conner, Sheriff.
863—Pavenstedt et al. vs. Gillespie et al.	2537—Berringer vs. Wegeneroth.
1115—Hooson et al. vs. Sonneborn et al.	1697—Nescher vs. The Greenbank Alk. Co.
718—Wann vs. Ashley.	325½—Samuels vs. Evening Mail Associa'n.
673—Platt, Assignee, vs. Van Name et al.	621—Averill vs. Webster et al.
2633—Barclay vs. The Mayor, &c.	171½—Morris vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
	175½—Same vs. Same.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sanford, J.

Case on—No. 1,217—Funke et al. vs. New-York Mutual Insurance Company. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, April 3.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Case on.—No. 1978—O'Gorman vs. Kamack.—No Day Calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until first Monday of April.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned until first Monday of April.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Daniel Meckley, Daniel Sullivan, Thomas Beatty, Frank McGuire, Timothy Carroll, James McGrath, John McNamara, John Sweeney, Thomas Gibbon, James Craven, Philip McGuire, John McArdle, James Landy, John Lenahan, Jeremiah Sisk, conspiracy.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—March 28.

SENATE.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, called up the bill to relieve T. J. Gholson, of Mississippi, of political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend by adding the name of Joseph Johnston, of Georgia, a man, he said, who deserved a pardon just as much as anybody else.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that probably the Senator from Pennsylvania was not conversant with the method adopted by the committee in granting this relief. The committee insisted upon it that persons should make application for that pardon, and then if the committee found that the applicant was deserving, and had behaved himself since the war, they considered the matter. He asked Mr. Cameron to withdraw his amendment, and when the person should make application for a pardon it might be taken up.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. WHYTE moved to amend by inserting the name of Walter H. Jenifer, of Baltimore.

Mr. EDMUNDS said this name was open to the same objection as the other.

Mr. WHYTE said the gentleman had made an application early in the session, and the committee has as yet made no report upon it.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the application was in the Committee of the Judiciary, and it would stay there until the committee got ready to take it up and consider it, and they would not take it up out of its order. When they reached it in the order of business they would consider the gentleman's case.

The question was taken, and the amendment was lost and the bill was passed.

ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS OF UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN called up Senate bill No. 13, to amend the fourteenth section of the act to establish the judicial courts of the United States, approved Sept. 21, 1789.

Mr. WITHERS, of Virginia, asked that the bill be laid over until some other time, as his colleague, who desired to speak on the subject, was detained at home by the illness of his family.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN discussed the bill, saying that the Federal courts, as the law now stands, have no power to enforce judgments. This has been shown by two cases in Louisiana. The Federal courts have no judicial power except as the Federal Legislature gives it to them. Not to pass the law is to treat the Federal courts with contempt. If the judgments of the State courts are not enforced the fault is in the State Legislature; if the Federal courts cannot enforce their judgments the Federal Legislature, or Congress, is to blame. There were instances in which railroads and other corporations having claims against certain parties had not been able to enforce judgment against such parties, and this law was necessary for their benefit.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, said the Senator from New-Jersey had certainly been very frank in saying that this bill was in favor of the bondholders of the country who have issued bonds for the construction of railroads, and who have been unable to collect certain claims which they hold against different parties growing out of these bonds. This, then, was not a general law, but was a special law to affect certain States and corporations; and he would ask the Senator from New-Jersey to inform the Senate what particular States or corporations were to be affected by this bill.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said it was not necessary for him to answer that question, as the hypothesis upon which it was based had no foundation in fact. This was a general law and not a general demand.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, said he was surprised to hear such a measure advocated. The power did not exist in Congress to pass such a law—it belonged to the States; and when you attempt to pass such a bill you interpose a step between the States and their officials. To say that Congress can make a law to compel State officers to do their duty was monstrous and dangerous.

The morning hour expiring, the bill went over, and the Chair laid before the Senate the Consular and Diplomatic bill as the regular order.

THE CONSULAR BILL.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Diplomatic bill, the question recurring on restoring Italy, which was stricken out by the House, and on a yea and nay vote it was restored. The amendment restoring several posts which had been stricken out by the House was next taken up.

Mr. SARGENT explained that in all these amendments the committee were only conforming to existing laws.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, and Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, urged the necessity of conforming to existing laws, and spoke against the general principle of engrafting new laws upon appropriation bills, pending which, at 2:10 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, the Senate went into executive session, and at 5:30 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. GOODIN, of Kansas, offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of preventing the use of United States mails in carrying lottery advertisements. Adopted.

HALLET KILBOURN.

The SPEAKER laid before the House two communications, one from the District Attorney of the District of Columbia, informing the House that the Grand Jury has found an indictment against Hallet Kilbourn, (the recusant witness in the real estate pool investigation,) on five counts, and the other from Mr. Thompson, the Sergeant at Arms, informing the House that the United States Marshal for the District of Columbia had come to him and requested that Hallet Kilbourn be given into his custody, which he (Thompson) had refused to do, and asking for further instructions from the House.

Mr. GLOVER, of Missouri, offered a resolution instructing the Sergeant at Arms of the House not to deliver Hallet Kilbourn to the custody of any person or tribunal until further ordered by the House. Adopted.

Mr. NEW, of Indiana, defended the action of the House incarcerating the prisoner Kilbourn, and said that the power of Congress was as great in that respect as the power of any court.

The question as to whether the recusant witness should be resurrendered to the judicial authorities of the District of Columbia, to be tried under the indictment found against him for refusing to testify, was discussed at considerable length.

Mr. NEW, of Indiana, contended that the penalty provided under the Revised Statutes was additional to the punishment for contempt—the right to inflict which was inherent and permanent in each house—and should only come into play after the adjournment of Congress.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, contended that, whereas Congress had provided a certain mode of punishing recusant witnesses, each house was thereby divested of its individual power to inflict punishment for contempt.

Mr. GLOVER, of Missouri, Chairman of the Select Committee on the Real Estate Pool, offered a resolution ordering the Sergeant at Arms to retain the custody of Kilbourn, and not deliver him until further order of the House.

Mr. HURLBUT, of Illinois, offered as a substitute a resolution directing the Sergeant at Arms to deliver Kilbourn to the Marshal of the District for trial for a misdemeanor.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Hooker, of Mississippi, and Hoar, of Massachusetts, both of them taking the ground that the true construction of the statute giving jurisdiction to the criminal court was as if that statute had provided in plain terms that this should be additional to the ordinary punishment for contempt, and that to surrender Kilbourn to the Marshal was to surrender with him the dignity and prerogatives of the House itself. After further discussion by Messrs. Cox, of New-York, and Tucker, of Virginia, in support of Mr. Glover's resolution, and by Messrs. McCrary, of Iowa, and Garfield, of Ohio, against it, the House proceeded to vote. The substitute offered by Mr. Hurlbut, of Illinois, was rejected by yeas 32, nays 192; and Mr. Glover's resolution was adopted without the yeas and nays.

THE SIOUX AGENCY DEFICIENCY.

Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, from the Conference Committee on the bill to supply the deficiency at the Red Cloud Sioux Agency, made a report that the House should concur in the Senate amendment (increasing the amount from $100,000 to $150,000.) The report was agreed to.

The House then took up the bill reported from the Committee on Commerce to amend the law for the regulation of steam vessels, and an explanation of the bill was made by Mr. Reagan, of Texas. The bill then went over till Saturday next.

The House dispensed with the evening session on account of the inclemency of the weather, and at 5:30 adjourned.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF "FERREOL."

Suit was begun in the United States Circuit Court in Equity yesterday by Isaac Carillo and Charles Bebelle, against Messrs. Shook & Palmer, proprietors of the Union Square Theatre, to restrain the further performance of "Ferreol," and to recover damages for infringement of copyright. The plaintiffs claim to be the authors of a drama entitled "Indiscretion," which was copyrighted by them Dec. 1, 1874, and allege that "Ferreol" is an adaptation of that play. In the complaint the plots of both dramas are given at length, and afterward a comparison is made to show their similarity. The plaintiffs allege that the copyright for production in this City is worth $5,000, and a preliminary injunction restraining the further production of the piece is demanded.

ALTERATIONS AT THE TOMBS.

For some time past the Commissioners of Charities and Correction have been engaged in taking measurements for the construction of additional cells for prisoners in the Tombs. For over two years the accommodations have proved inadequate, and Warden Quinn, at the request of the Commissioners, has selected a suitable place for the erection of cells. It has been finally decided to use that portion of the building directly over the Tombs Court-room, formerly known as the "old witnesses' rooms," which are now used as a paint and carpenter shop, and a sleeping room for the men employed around the prison. There will be two tiers of strong cells, finished in the best manner and ventilated from the roof. The floor will be deadened, so as to prevent any noise being heard in the court-room beneath. The alterations will be begun under the supervision of Warden Quinn at once.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 28.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$14,000 St. P. C. S. F. 88	100 Mich. Central.... 62¼
200 Pacific Mail...s3. 20½	100 do.......s3. 62¼
300 do.......s3. 20⅜	100 do........ 62⅛
200 do........ 20⅜	100 do........ 62
100 Han. & St. Jo.... 17½	100 do.......s3. 61¾
600 West. Union...c. 68⅜	100 do........ 61¾
900 do........ 68⅜	300 do........ 61½
400 do........ 68	10 do........ 61¼
600 do........ 67⅞	1500 Lake Shore..... 61⅛
100 do.......c. 67¾	1060 do........ 61⅛
200 do.....b3. 68	300 do........ 61⅜
200 do.......s3. 67⅞	100 do.....b3. 61⅜
100 do........ 67⅞	100 do.......c. 61⅜
700 Erie Railway.... 20⅜	500 do........ 61⅜
700 do.......s3. 20⅛	300 do.......s3. 61¼
1200 do........ 20½	100 do........ 61¼
600 do........ 20⅜	200 do........ 61⅛
100 do.....s10. 20⅜	700 do.......s3. 61
5100 do........ 20¼	200 do.......s3. 61⅛
1000 do.....s15. 20⅛	200 do.....b3. 61⅛
1100 do........ 20⅛	1700 do........ 61⅛
50 Union Pacific.... 61⅞	200 do.......s7. 61
22 do........ 62¼	300 do.......s3. 61
100 do........ 62⅜	400 do........ 61⅛
100 North-west. Pref. 63¼	600 do........ 61
300 St. Paul Pref.... 71⅛	300 St. Paul.....c. 43
200 do........ 71	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.........b. c.118½	$75,000 U. S. 5s,10-40 R........b. c.117¾
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.......119	1,200 U. S. 6s, R., '81.......b. c.118¼
3,000 do.....b. c.118⅞	2,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81.......12.118⅜
20,000 do.......12.119	10,000 U.S.6s,C.,c.12.126½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......121⅜	7,000 do........126⅝
10,000 do.......12.121⅜	
2,500 do.....b. c.121½	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 Ala. 8s, '86.... 34	300 Erie Railway.b.c. 20¼
1,000 Ala. 8s, '88.... 34	100 do.....s10. 20⅛
1,000 Ark. 7s, iss. to L.R.&Ft. S'hR. 15	300 do........ 20⅛
5,000 N.Y.S. 7s, b.r.104⅝	100 do........ 20⅛
3,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 70	25 do........ 20
3,000 do...... 69⅞	900 do........ 20⅛
1,000 B., C.R.&M. 1st. 49	100 do.....s10. 20
17,000 M. & St. P. C. S. F.......s3. 88	500 do........ 20⅛
2,000 Win.&St.P.1st. 87	600 do........ 20⅛
5,000 Erie 4th...... 103½	200 do........ 20⅛
10,000 H.&St.J. C.bs. 77	300 do........ 20⅛
10,000 N. J. So. 1st... 25	1000 do.......s3. 20
3,000 Rome, W. & O. 1st.....b.c. 97	4200 do........ 20
1,000 O. & M. 2d..... 78⅞	1000 do........ 19⅞
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st.. 104⅝	8800 do........ 19¾
1,000 C., B. & Q.c.7s.110½	1000 do........ 19⅞
1,000 P. R. of Mo. 1st. 91¾	300 do.....s10. 19¾
7,000 Cl.&Pitts.4th.104	600 do........ 19⅞
2,000 St.L.&I.M.1st.101⅞	300 do........ 19¾
3,000 D.&H.c.r.bs.,'84.110½	100 do........ 19⅞
4,000 Houston & Gt. N'n 1st bs.b.c. 68	5 Central of N. J... 106
23 Bk of Commerce.115½	300 do.....b.c.106⅞
56 do........115	200 do........ 106¾
10 Corn Ex. Bank..134½	15 do........ 106⅞
30 Market Bank.... 113	1800 L.S. & M. S..b.c. 61
45 do........ 114	3100 do.......s3. 60⅞
34 Bank of N. Y.... 125	2100 do........ 60⅞
20 Del. & H.Can. b. c.120	1200 do........ 60¾
300 West. Un....b. c. 67¾	1300 do........ 60⅞
1200 do........ 68	1100 do........ 60¾
500 do.......b.c. 68	500 do.......s3. 60⅝
900 do........ 67¾	500 do........ 60⅝
900 do.......s3. 67¾	500 do........ 60½
100 do.....b3. 67⅞	800 do........ 60⅝
200 do.......c. 67⅞	400 do........ 60⅝
60 do........ 67⅞	1100 do........ 60⅝
100 Pac. M......b.c. 20⅝	4200 do........ 60¼
800 do........ 20⅝	100 Mich. Cen......b.c. 61⅛
100 do.......c. 20⅝	100 do........ 61⅛
100 do........ 20⅜	400 do........ 61⅛
500 do.......s3. 20⅜	100 do........ 61¼
1000 do........ 20⅝	100 do........ 61¼
100 do.......s3. 20⅜	100 do........ 61⅜
150 U. S. Express.... 70	410 do........ 61½
275 do.....b.c. 70	300 do.......s3. 61¼
20 Amer. Ex........ 63	100 C.& N. W.Pf..b. c. 63⅜
20 C.& P. G'd.....b.c. 96¾	500 do........ 63
100 N. Y. C. & H.b. c.113⅛	200 do........ 62¾
20 do........ 113¼	200 do........ 62½
200 C., M.&St.P.P.b.c. 70¾	200 do........ 62⅞
400 do........ 70½	200 C.&N. W...b.c.b3. 42⅝
100 do........ 70	100 do........ 42⅝
800 do........ 69¾	1000 do........ 42¾
300 do........ 69¾	100 do........ 42½
800 do........ 69⅝	300 do........ 42½
200 do........ 69½	100 do........ 42⅛
500 do........ 69⅝	1300 do........ 42
100 C., C., C. & I.b.c. 56¾	100 do........ 42¼
100 do........ 56½	400 do........ 41⅞
250 H. & St. Jo..b.c. 17	900 do........ 41⅞
56 Dub. & S. C...b.c. 76	300 do........ 41⅞
200 Mor. & Essex.b.c.106	50 C. & R. I.....b. c.110¼
200 Del.,L.&W.b.c.s3.119⅛	100 do........ 110⅛
100 Pac. of Mo....b. c. 14	400 do.......c.110¼
200 Ohio & M......b. c. 20	50 Chic., B. & Q.... 118¼
600 do.......s3. 19⅞	200 C., M. & St.P.b.c. 42⅜
	200 do.......s3. 42⅛
	200 do........ 42¼
	100 do........ 42⅛
	1100 do........ 42⅛
	600 do........ 42⅜
	300 do........ 42⅜
	800 do........ 42⅛
	100 do........ 42⅛
	100 C., C. & I.C....b.c. 4¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$3,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 42	400 Erie Railway..... 19⅞
10,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 70	800 do.......s3. 19⅞
10,000 L. & Nash. C.. 94⅞	1000 do.......b3. 20
10,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F. 88⅛	1100 do........ 20⅛
2,000 do........ 88	88 Pittsburg........ 96⅜
2,000 Harlem 1st C.120	200 North-west.......s3. 41⅝
100 West. Union..b3. 67¾	500 do........ 41⅝
500 do........ 67⅝	500 do........ 41⅝
200 do.......s3. 67⅝	200 do........ 42⅛
100 do........ 67¾	100 do........ 42¼
100 do........ 67⅞	200 North-west. Pf... 62⅛
200 do........ 68	100 do........ 62⅛
100 N. Y. C. & Hud... 113⅛	200 do........ 62½
100 do........ 113	300 St. Paul Pf...... 69⅝
100 Rock Island...s3.110⅛	300 do........ 69½
400 Pacific Mail..... 20½	300 do.....b3. 69⅝
200 do.....b3. 20⅝	400 do........ 69⅝
200 do........ 20¾	100 do.....b30. 69¾
200 do........ 20⅞	600 St. Paul......... 42⅛
100 do.....b3. 21	1200 do........ 42
200 do........ 21	300 do.......s3. 42⅛
100 do........ 21¼	100 do........ 42¼
400 do........ 21¼	1100 Ohio & Miss....b3. 19¾
100 do........ 21½	200 Ohio & Miss. Pf.. 40½
400 do.......s3. 21	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 26¼
400 Lake Shore......c. 60½	100 do........ 26
500 do.......s3. 60½	100 do........ 25½
100 do.......s3. 60	100 Mich. Central.s4. 61⅛
1000 do.......s3. 60⅛	400 do.......s3. 61
1000 do........ 60⅛	100 do........ 60⅞
1800 do........ 60¼	200 do........ 61
2800 do........ 60⅜	100 do........ 61¼
900 do........ 60½	100 do........ 61½
3400 do........ 60⅝	100 do........ 61⅜
1400 do........ 60½	
200 Han. & St. Jo.... 17	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N..........119	$10,000 U.S.5s,R.,'81.118⅛
	14,000 U. S.5s10-40C.119

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$31,000 Mil. & St. P. Con. S. F...... 88	100 C.& N.W. Pf.b. c. 62⅜
12,000 N. W. C. C. G. 93½	100 Cen. of N. J.b. c.107
5,000 C. & N. W.con.104	100 C. & R. I. b. c. b3.110¼
4,000 N.J.Cen.1st,n.113⅜	200 do........ 110⅛
19,000 CCC.&I.1st.b3.111⅛	2400 L. S. & M. S.b.c. 60⅜
8,000 N. J. So. 1st... 24½	1750 do........ 60⅜
2,000 O. & M. 2d.b3. 79	600 do........ 60¼
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 104¾	1900 do........ 60⅜
1,000 U. Pac. 7s, L.G.103	5000 do.......s3. 60
41 Fourth Nat. B'nk. 91	4000 do........ 60
5 D. & H. Canal Co.120	2500 do........ 59⅞
100 A. & P. Tel...b. c. 19	1700 do........ 59¾
300 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 68	600 do........ 59⅞
200 do........ 67⅞	1100 do........ 60
1000 do.......s3. 67¾	300 do........ 60⅛
200 do.......s3. 67⅝	600 do.....b3. 60⅛
1700 do........ 67⅝	1000 do........ 60¼
500 do........ 67⅞	10 Del., L. & W.b.c.119¼
70 N.Y.C.& H. R.b.c.113⅛	300 C.,M.& St.P..b. c. 42⅜
100 U. S. Ex.b. c. s60. 69½	300 do........ 42¼
100 do.....s60. 69¼	100 do........ 42⅛
100 do.....s60. 69	200 do........ 42
700 Pac. Mail.....b. c. 20¾	200 do.....b3. 42⅛
50 do........ 20⅝	100 do.......s3. 42
100 do........ 20⅝	300 C.,M.&S.P.Pf.b.c. 69⅝
100 do........ 20½	200 do.......s3. 69½
100 do........ 20⅝	100 do........ 69
300 do........ 20⅜	100 do........ 69⅛
300 Erie R'way.b.c.b3 20⅛	200 do........ 69¼
800 do........ 20	100 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 16½
800 do.......s3. 19⅞	500 do........ 16
1325 do........ 20	100 do........ 15½
100 Mich. Cen....b. c. 61¼	100 H.& St. J. Pf.b. c. 25¾
100 do.......s3. 61⅛	100 do........ 25½
300 do........ 60⅞	100 Ohio & M.b. c. s3. 19¾
100 do........ 61⅛	100 do........ 19⅝
200 C. & N. W.b.c.s3. 42	200 do.......s3. 19½
200 do........ 42	100 do.....b3. 19⅝
200 do........ 41⅞	5 Dub. & S. C..b. c. 76½
500 do........ 41¾	100 Pac. of Mo...b. c. 14

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 Un. Pac. 1st.. 104¾	1200 Lake Shore..... 60½
25 Adams Express.. 108	500 do.......s5. 60½
100 Pacific Mail..... 20⅞	500 do.......s3. 60⅛
100 do.......s3. 20¾	500 do........ 60¼
300 do........ 20¾	300 do........ 60⅛
600 Western Union..... 68	200 do.......b3. 60¼
200 do.....b3. 68	3800 do........ 60⅛
500 do.......s3. 68	100 Union Pacific.... 62⅝
100 do........ 68⅛	200 North-west'n.s3. 42
100 do.......s3. 68	200 St. Paul Pref..... 69¼
100 do.....b3. 68	100 St. Paul........ 42⅛
400 Erie Railway.b3. 20	200 do........ 42¼
600 do........ 19⅞	100 do.....s10. 42¼
600 do.......s3. 19¾	100 Han. & St. Jo..... 16⅝
500 do.....b3. 19⅞	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 25¾
1000 do........ 19¾	100 Ohio & Miss..b3. 19⅝
800 do........ 19⅝	100 do.......s3. 19⅝
300 do........ 19½	100 do........ 19⅝
1000 do........ 19⅝	200 do........ 19⅝
100 Mich. Central... 61⅛	300 do........ 19¾
5 Illinois Central.. 100½	100 C., C. & I. C...... 4⅛
100 do........ 101	

TUESDAY, March 28—P. M.

The depression which has recently formed such a prominent characteristic of affairs on the Stock Exchange affords no sign of immediately passing away, but, on the contrary, becomes still more marked daily. The prevalence of this feeling was to-day reflected in a heavy decline in prices, Lake Shore, the St. Paul shares, Michigan Central, and Hannibal and St. Joseph being conspicuously weak. The gloomy view taken of the situation in speculative circles is the natural result of the disappointment caused by the non-appearance, thus far at least, of that revival in general business which the Centennial year was expected to witness. An immediate cause operating to the same effect is the apprehension entertained of a renewal of the railroad war, growing out of the recent misunderstanding between some of the Canada roads and our own trunk lines on the question of cattle freights. At the opening of the market to-day Lake Shore was vigorously assaulted, and under free sales the price dropped from 61⅛ to 59¾, closing at a very slight recovery. The St. Paul stocks were weak, St. Paul common declining to 42 and the preferred to 69. North-western common fell off from 42⅜ to 41⅝ and the preferred from 63¾ to 62⅛, the former closing at 42 and the latter at 62⅜. Hannibal and St. Joseph recorded a decline of 2 ₱ cent., selling down to 15½. The closing sales were at 16½. Michigan Central dropped from 62¼ to 60⅞, and closed at 61⅛. Western Union fluctuated between 68⅜ and 67⅝, and closed at the former figure. Erie fell off from 20⅜ to 19½. Pacific Mail was an exception to the rest of the market, and rather astonished the street by making an advance, in the face of the general depression, from 20¼ to 21¼, the improvement, however, being lost toward the close. Investment shares were quiet. United States Express was weak, declining to 69¾, regular, and to 69, seller 60.

The money market was even easier than on yesterday, and call loans ranged from 4 to 2½ ₱ cent., the final transactions being at 3 ₱ cent., with the supply offering largely in excess of the demand. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 5 to 6 ₱ cent. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption at Washington to-day was $400,000.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities a fraction lower for Consols and United States bonds. Erie was weak, declining from 18⅜ to 17½. The Bank of England gained £43,000 stirling on balance to-day. Consols closed at 94⅛@94 3-16 for money, and at 94⅛@94¼ for the account, and United States bonds at 105⅝@105¾ for old 1865s, 108⅛@108¼ for 1867s, 105¾ for 10-40s, and 106@106⅛ for New 5s. Three months' discounts in the open market are easy at 2¾@3 ₱ cent., the lowest rates for some time past. The sterling exchange market was strong on a small supply of bills, and business was close on to the nominal rates, namely, $4 86¾@$4 87 for 60 days' bills and $4 89¾@$4 90 for sight. Gold, after making an early advance from 113⅞ to 114⅛, became weak and reacted to the former figure, the closing sales being at 114. Cash gold was in rather better demand, and loaned from 3 ₱ cent. for carrying to flat, closing at 1 ₱ cent. The steam-ship Wilmington, which sailed for Havana to-day, took out $62,000 specie, of which $50,000 was American gold coin.

Government bonds were firmer at a slight improvement over yesterday's quotations. The transactions, however, were not especially large. In Railroad Mortgages, the principal dealings were in Milwaukee and St. Paul Consolidated Sinking Funds, which continue firm at 88@88⅛; Missouri Pacific firsts declined to 91¾. but the changes generally are slight. State bonds were dull and without feature.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1876.

Gold receipts	$564,009 68
Gold payments	2,540,181 50
Gold balance	44,966,281 45
Currency receipts	921,025 56
Currency payments	523,992 68
Currency balance	35,672,647 76
Customs	462,000
Canceled Gold certificates sent to Washington	2,393,000

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 28.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American Gold	113⅞	114
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118½	118½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121⅜	121¼
Bills on London	$4 86¾	$4 86¾
New-York Central	113⅛	113
Rock Island	110⅛	110⅛
Pacific Mail	20⅝	20¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	43	42¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul Preferred	71	69¼
Lake Shore	61⅛	60⅛
Chicago and North-western	42⅛	42
Chicago and North-western Pref	63⅛	62⅜
Western Union	68¼	68
Union Pacific	62¼	62⅝
Toledo and Wabash		3⅞
Del., Lackawanna and Western	119¼	119⅛
New-Jersey Central	106⅞	107
Panama	134	134
Erie	20⅝	19⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	20⅜	19¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	3⅝	4⅛
Harlem	140	140½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	17¾	16½
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref	27	25¾
Michigan Central	62⅜	61⅛
Illinois Central	101¼	101
Missouri Pacific	14½	13⅞

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	113½	113	390
Erie	20⅝	19½	42,000
Lake Shore	61½	59⅜	72,250
North-western	42⅜	41⅝	7,600
North-western Preferred	63¾	62⅛	1,400
Rock Island	110¼	110⅛	1,150
Milwaukee and St. Paul	43	42	8,500
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	71⅛	69	5,400
C., C., C. and I	56¾	56½	200
Del., Lack. and Western	119⅛	119⅛	200
New-Jersey Central	107	107	100
Michigan Central	62¼	60⅞	3,900
Illinois Central	101	101	100
Union Pacific	62⅝	62⅝	250
Morris and Essex	106	106	200
C., C. and Indiana Central	4¾	4⅛	200
Hannibal and St. Joseph	17½	15½	1,350
Hannibal and St. Jo. Pref.	26¼	25½	500
Ohio and Mississippi	20	19½	3,500
Ohio and Mississippi Pref.	40½	40½	200
Missouri Pacific	14	13⅞	200
Western Union	68⅛	67⅝	14,200
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	19	19	100
Pacific Mail	21¼	20¼	6,800
United States Express	70	69¾	725
Total sales			171,415

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	126¼	126½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	121⅜	121⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	122⅛	122⅜
United States 6s, 1865, registered	118½	118¾
United States 6s, 1865, coupons	118½	118¾
United States 6s, 1865, new, reg	119	119⅛
United States 6s, 1865, new, coupons	118⅞	119⅛
United States 6s, 1867, registered	121¼	121½
United States 6s, 1867, coupons	121¼	121⅜
United States 6s, 1868, registered	122¾	123¼
United States 6s, 1868, coupons	122¾	123¼
United States 10-40s, registered	117¾	118
United States 10-40s, coupons	118⅞	119⅛
United States 5s, 1881, registered	118	118¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118¼	118⅝

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $52,000 for interest and $44,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$29,994,000
Gold balances	926,600
Currency balances	1,102,064

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$56,334,129
Currency balances	2,175,137
Gold exchanges	3,194,743
Gold balances	502,653

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1886.... 32	Han.& St.Jo., due'87.103
Alabama 8s,1886.... 32	N. Y. R. Bty Loan..104⅝
Alabama 8s, 1888.... 34	N. Y. C. Bty. Loan..104⅝
Ark. 6s, Funded.... 40	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '93.120
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R... 15	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 17¼
A. 7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O. 15	N. C., N.C. R., J.& J. 58
Ark. 7s,M.O.& R. R. 15	N. C.,N.C. R., A.& O. 58
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.... 10	N. C.,do., C.off, J.& J. 45
Conn. 6s.........106	N.C.,do.,C.off.A.&O. 45
Georgia 6s......... 95	N. C. F'd'g Act, '66. 10
Georgia 7s, n. bds..104½	N. C. F'd'g Act, '68. 9
Georgia 7s, Ind.......102½	N. C. new bds., J.& J. 8½
Indiana 5s.........103	N. C. new bds., A.& O. 8½
Ill. coup. 6s, 1877....103	N. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 1.. 2¾
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879....103	N. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 2.. 2⅞
Ill. War Loan.......103	N. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 3.. 2½
Kentucky 6s.........103	Ohio 6s, '81.........108
Louisiana 6s......... 45	Ohio 6s, '86.........110
Louisiana 6s, n. bds. 45	South Carolina 6s.... 37
La. 6s, n.Float'g D't. 45	S. C. 6s, J. & J...... 37
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 45	S. C. 6s, A. & O...... 37
La. 6s, Levee bds.... 45	S. C. F'd'g Act, '66.. 37
La. 8s, Levee bds.... 40	S. C. L'd C., '89, J.& J. 38
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75. 45	S.C.L'd C.,'89,A.&O. 39
La. 8s, of 1910....... 20	S. C. 7s of '88....... 38
Mich. 6s, 1883.......107	Tenn. 6s, old........ 42
Mich. 7s, 1890.......110	Tenn. 6s, new bds.... 39¼
Mo. 6s, due in 1876..101⅜	Tenn. 6s, n.bds. n.se. 39¼
Mo. 6s, due in 1878..102½	Virginia 6s, old..... 35
Mo. 6s, due in 1879..102	Va. 6s, new bds., '66. 35
Mo. 6s, due in 1880..102	Va. 6s, new bds., '67. 35
Fund. bds., due '94-5.104	Va. 6s, Cons. bds.... 75½
L.bds.due'81 to'91 in.104	Va. 6s, ex mat'd C... 69
Asy. or U., due '92..103½	Va. 6s, Cons. 2d ser. 41
Han.& St.Jo., due '76.101½	Va. 6s, Def'd bds.... 8⅞
Han.& St.Jo.,due'86.103	Dis. of C. 3.65s, 1924. 69⅞

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.111⅛	Cl. & Tol. new bds..106
B., H. & Erie 1st...... 24½	Cl., P'ville & A.o.bs.105
B., H. & Erie G'd..... 26⅜	Cl.,P'ville & A.n. bs.107
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.. 32½	Det., M. & Tol. bds.101½
Chic. & Alton 1st.....116	Buff. & Erie new bds.108
Joliet & Chic. 1st.....105	Buff. & St. Line 7s...103
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st..114	Lake Sh. Div. bds....105
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s....110½	L. Sh. Cons. Coup. 1st.107
C., R. I. & Pac.1st,7s..109½	L. Sh. Cons. Coup.2d.100
C.R.I.&P.S.F.1,6s'95 98	L. Sh. Cons. Reg. 2d. 99
Cen. R. of N.J.,1st,n.113⅛	Mar. & Cin. 1st.......107
Cen. R. of N. J.,Con.109	Mich.C.Cons.7s,1902.106⅛
M.&S.P.2d 7 3-10P.D. 97½	Mich.C.1st.8s,'82,SF.114½
M.&S.P.1st 7sG.R.D. 99¾	N.J. Southern 1st 7s. 24½
M.& St.P.1st,L.C.D.102⅜	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E...103
M.&S.P.1st,I.&M.D. 92½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs...103
M.& St.P.1st,I.& D. 88	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....101
M.& St.P.1st,H.& D. 88	N.Y.C.& Hud. 1st,C.123
M.& St.P.1st,C.& M. 97½	N.Y.C.& Hud. 1st,R.120
M.& St.1st,Con.S.F. 88	Hud.R.7s 2d, S.F.'85.113
C. & N. W. S. F.......107	Harlem 1st 7s, Coup.120
C. & N. W. Int. bds.105½	Harlem 1st 7s, Reg..120
C. & N. W. C. bds....103⅜	Ohio & M. Cons.S.F. 99¼
C. & N. W. Ex. bds. 95	Ohio & Miss. Cons... 99¼
C. & N. W. 1st.......103	Ohio & M. 2d. Cons.. 78¼
C. & N. W. C.G.bds. 93½	Cen. Pac. Gold bds..107⅜
Galena & Chi. Ex....105	Western Pac. bds....100½
Peninsula 1st C.....100½	Un. Pacific 1st bds..104¾
Chicago & Mil. 1st..100	Un. Pacific L. G. 7s.102¾
Winona & St. P. 1st. 86¾	Un. Pacific S. F'd.... 91
Winona & St. P. 2d.. 69	South Pac.bs. of Mo. 65
C.,C.,C.&I.1st7s,S.F.111	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st...117
C.,C.,C.&I.Con.bds..100	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d...108¾
Morris & Essex 2d..110	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d...105½
Morris & E. 1st C.G.108	C. & Pitts. 4th S. F.103½
Erie 1st, Extended...111	Col., Chic. & I. 1st.. 50
Erie 2d 7s, '79.......102	Col., Chic. & I. 2d... 15
Erie 3d 7s, '83.......103	R., W. & O. C. 1st... 97
Erie 4th 7s, '80......103½	St. L. & Iron M. 2d. 70
Erie 5th 7s, '88......105	Alton & T. H. 2d In. 74
Long Dock Bonds...105¾	Bel. & S. Ill. 1st 8s.. 92½
B., N. Y. & E. 1st,'77. 90	T. & W. 1st, St. L.D. 65
B., N. Y. & E.L.bds. 90	Han. & Naples 1st... 35
H. & St. J. 8s Con... 76	Gt. Western 1st, '88. 20
I., Bloom. & W. 1st. 35	Quincy & Tol.1st,'90. 50
Mich. S. 7 ₱ ct. 2d..104	Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st. 81
M.S.&N.I.S.F. 7 ₱ c.109	West. Un. bs.,1900,C.100⅜
Clev. & Tol. S. F....107	West. Un. bs.,1900,R. 99⅞

And the following for City Bank shares:

Amer. Exchange....114⅝	German American... 78
Butchers'&Drovers'136	Gold Exchange.......115
Central National...100¼	Imp'rs' & Traders'.191
City.................300	Manhattan...........147
Commerce...........115	Market..............114
Corn Exchange.......134	Merchants'..........117
East River..........105	Metropolitan........126
First National.......200	Nassau..............103⅜
Fourth National..... 90½	Park................120
Fulton..............150	Phenix.............. 94
Gallatin National...132	Republic............ 78

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 28.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	108⅛	108⅜
United Companies of New-Jersey	137	
Pennsylvania Railroad	56⅝	56¾
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	50⅜	50½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62	62⅛
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20⅞	21
Northern Central Railroad	37	37⅛
Lehigh Navigation	50¼	50⅜
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	105⅛	105⅜

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from the port of New-York for the week ending this date were $4,449,173, against $4,170,069 for the corresponding week in 1875 and $6,047,968 in 1874. The total exports of produce from the port since Jan. 1 this year amount to $60,012,249, against $58,005,090 for the corresponding period in 1875 and $69,062,941 in 1874.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 28, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	24	Oil, bbls	50
Bees-wax, pk	1	Pea-nuts, bags	77
Beans, bbls	691	Pork, pks	140
Cotton, bales	1,309	Dressed Hogs, No.	114
Copper, cakes	129	Lard, tcs	1,275
Dried Fruit, pks	28	Cut-meats, pks	747
Eggs, bbls	4,803	Butter, pks	2,381
Flour, bbls	12,738	Cheese, pks	2,256
Wheat, bushels	44,400	Rice, pks	143
Corn, bushels	34,000	Resin, bbls	908
Oats, bushels	35,185	Spirits Turp., bbls	852
Barley, bushels	11,967	Crude Turp., bbls	25
Malt, bushels	4,803	Tar, bbls	365
Peas, bushels	5,020	Pitch, bbls	32
Rye, bushels	93	Spelter, pcs	660
Corn-meal, bags	755	Starch, pks	1,140
Grass-seed, bags	458	Stearine, pks	240
Grease, pks	79	Skins, bales	180
Hemp, bales	19	Tea, pks	4
Hops, bales	215	Tallow, pks	16
Hides, No.	4,524	Tobacco, hhds	267
Hides, bdls	305	Tobacco, pks	484
Lead, pigs	2,239	Whisky, bbls	611
Leather, sides	37,530	Wool, bales	97
Moss, bales	18		

COFFEE—Firm but quiet; sales to-day, 2,200 bags Rio, by the Spotless, at Baltimore, on private terms, and 1,000 bags Maracaibo, here, reported at 18c., gold.

COTTON—Has been in less demand for early delivery at drooping prices....Ordinary quoted at 9 13-16c.; Low Midd'ing at 12 9-16c.@12 13-16c.; Middling at 13⅜c.@13 9-16c. ₱ ℔. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,116 bales, (of which 650 bales were on last evening,) including —— bales to shippers, 423 bales to spinners, and 693 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery, business has been less active at rather easier figures. ....Sales have been reported since our last of 25,800 bales, (of which 3,900 bales were on last evening, and 21,900 bales to-day,) with 1,200 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with March options closing at 13 9-16c.; April, 13 9-16c.; May, 13 13-16c.; June, 14 1-16c.@14 3-32c.; July, 14 9-32c.@14 5-16c.; August, 14 7-16c.@14 15-32c.; September, 14 5-32c.@14 9-32c.; October, 14c.@14 1-16c.; November and December, 13⅞c.@14c. ₱ ℔., closing steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,309 bales, and at the shipping ports were 6,196 bales, against 7,756 bales same day last week; and thus far this week, 30,332 bales, against 30,178 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,726,562 bales, against 3,167,577 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year. Consolidated exports (three days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 13,493 bales; to the Continent, 8,153 bales; stock in New-York, 178,544 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 659,094 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 13-16	9 13-16	9 13-16	9 13-16
Strict Ordinary	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 11-16
Good Ordinary	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Strict Good Ord	12 1-16	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 3-16
Low Middling	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 13-16
Strict Low Mid	13 1-16	13 3-16	13 5-16	13 5-16
Middling	13⅜	13½	13 9-16	13 9-16
Good Middling	13⅞	14	14⅛	14⅛
Strict Good Mid	14¼	14⅜	14½	14½
Middling Fair	14⅝	14¾	14⅞	14⅞
Fair	15½	15⅝	15¾	15¾

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 15-16	Low Middling	11 9-16
Strict Good Ord	11 1-16	Middling	12 7-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair business has been reported in low grade State and Western Flour, in good part for shipment, at steady prices. Medium and high grades have been in moderate request, chiefly in a jobbing way, at generally unchanged figures. Minnesota Extras have been exceptionally strong and buoyant in price, on a very good demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,900 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $3 75@$6 25, chiefly unsound Extras at $5 25@$6; inferior to choice No. 2 at $3 25@$4, mainly at $3 30@$3 75; poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4 30@$4 80, chiefly at $4 50@$4 65; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 10@$5 40, mainly at $5 25@$5 35; choice to fancy do. $5 40@$5 85, chiefly at $5 50@$5 65; City Mills Extra, $5 20@$6 75, mainly at $5 80@$6 20 for the West Indies, (the latter for choice brands,) and $5 30@$5 40 for the English markets; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 10@$5 40, chiefly at $5 30@$5 40; round-hoop Ohio at $5 10@$5 40 for small lots and lines; very poor to fancy Minnesota extras, straight, $5 35@$7 50, chiefly at $6 50@$7 25 for trade brands, and $5 35@$5 75 for shipping brands Minnesota patent Extras, fair to very fancy, at $7 25@$9 85, mostly at $8@$8 50; Western trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 40@$7 25; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, $5 40@$7 25, chiefly at $5 80@$6 65; Western White do., Extra, $5 85@$8 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 60@$8 25, with fancy do. at higher figures; Extra Genesee, $5 75@$7 25 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales have been 7,300 bbls. shipping stock, mainly Minnesota Extras, City Mills Extras, and regular shipping Extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been in good request and held with firmness on a moderate offering, especially of really desirable brands....Sales have been reported since our last of 1,750 bbls. in lots, at $4 35@$5 for inferior to choice Superfine; $5 25@$6 45 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 50@$8 75 for about fair to very choice trade and family Extras....Rye Flour has been more sought after and quoted firmer; offerings limited....We quote at from $4 10@$4 60 for poor to very good Fine, and $4 70@$5 20 for about fair to fancy Superfine. Sales, 370 bbls., in lots, mainly at $4 95@$5 10 for very good to choice Superfine. ....Corn-meal has been freely purchased at unchanged prices. We quote at from $2 65@$3 25 for poor to choice Yellow Western, $3@$3 15 for Yellow Jersey, $2 90@$3 20 for Pennsylvania, and $3 35@$3 40 for Brandywine, from dock and delivered....Sales have been reported equal to 1,525 bbls., in lots, within our range, of which were 800 bbls. Brandywine.... Corn-meal, in bags, has been in request, within the range of $1 05@$1 40 for poor to choice ₱ 100 ℔. ....Buckwheat Flour has been inactive and somewhat nominal within the range of $1 60@$1 90 for State and Pennsylvania, about fair to very choice, ₱ 100 ℔.; fancy lots quoted higher....Oat-meal quite dull within the nominal range of $5 75@$6 50 for domestic, and $6 50@$7 25 for Canada, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—A more active movement has been reported in Spring Wheat, chiefly for export, though in part for milling, at firmer though not quotably higher prices. The easier range of ocean steam freights tended to stimulate the outward movement. Winter Wheat has also attracted more attention, partly for shipment, at essentially unchanged figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 189,000 bushels, including No. 1 Minnesota Spring, afloat, at $1 38; No. 2 Minnesota Spring, $1 30; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, Fall inspection, in store, at $1 28; No. 2 do., of fresh receipt, afloat, at $1 29; No. 2 Chicago Spring, choice Red, in store, at $1 27½; No. 3 Milwaukee Spring at $1 18, afloat; No. 3 Chicago and North-west Spring, fair to very choice, at $1 15@$1 18, the latter an extreme; No. 1 State Spring, choice, afloat, (about 4,000 bushels,) at $1 39; New-York No. 3 Spring at $1 13; New-York "no grade" Spring at $1 08@$1 09; good Red Western, in store, at $1 27 for export; White Western at $1 50; No. 1 Canada Spring, in bond, at $1 33 ₱ bushel....Corn has been quiet to-day, for early delivery, the very meagre offerings and firm views of holders operating against free movements, notably as against purchases for export. Prices closed about as on yesterday....Sales have been reported since our last of only 43,500 bushels, for early delivery, at 67c. for Mixed Western, New-York inspection, closing at 67c. bid and 67½c. asked; 66c.@67½c. for ungraded Mixed Western; 66¾c.@67c., chiefly at 67c., for steamer Mixed do., New-York inspection; 66½c. for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat, (showing a slight advance;) 67c.@67½c., (nominally,) for Yellow Western; 66½c. (nominally,) for Low Mixed, New-York inspection; 67c.@67¼c., mainly at 67c., for Yellow Southern, from dock and delivered; 68c. bid for prime old Mixed Western, in store; and 67c. for Yellow Jersey, afloat, (8,700 bushels.)....And for forward delivery a moderate demand has been noted at firm rates.... Mixed Western, New-York inspection, March option, quoted at the close (nominally) at 67c.: Mixed Western do., April option, 65½c.; do., May option, 65½c. ....Sales reported of 20,000 bushels Mixed Western, New-York inspection, April delivery, at 65½c., and 5,000 bushels do., do., May, at 65½c. ₱ bushel....Rye has been scarce and wanted, but held above the views of buyers, checking business. Prime State quoted at 92c. bid, and up to 95c. asked. Canada, in bond, 90c.@92c., and Western within the range of 84c.@87c. ₱ bushel....Barley quiet at about former figures; sales reported of 5,000 bushels two-rowed State, to arrive, at 78c. ₱ bushel. Prime No. 1 Canada quoted at $1 15 bid, and up to $1 20 asked....Peas, Buckwheat, and Malt, essentially as last quoted....A brisk trade has been reported in Oats, largely again to-day on speculative account, at a further improvement of ½c.@1c. ₱ bushel, closing firmly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 103,000 bushels at 48½c.@48¾c. for prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, (about 39,000 bushels,) closing at the latter rate; 49½c. for do., afloat, (about 13,000 bushels,) closing with 50c. bid; 45c.@49½c. for poor to choice Mixed Western, car lots, from track and delivered; 46c.@47c. for fair ordinary to about good Mixed Western, in store; 49c.@53c. for about fair to choice White Western; 46c.@48½c. for ordinary to very good Mixed State; 49c.@53c. for White State, car lots; 49c. for about fair do., in store; 48½c. for New-York No. 1; 46c. for New-York No. 2, (with 50½c. bid, and up to 52c. asked for New-York No. 1 White.) The purchases of prime No. 2 Chicago were on speculative account. ....Hay, Straw, and Feed steady; business in Hay and Feed fair; in Straw, light....Clover-seed quiet at 17c.@17¼c. for prime to choice State, in small lots for home use, with sales to-day reported of 90 bags at these figures, chiefly at 17c. ₱ ℔....Other Seeds dull; quotations as before....Receipts of Hay included 4,000 bales by barges. Sales for shipment, 1,710 bales, of which 500 bales to Havana, 600 bales on account of the Spanish Government, and the remainder coastwise.

MILK—The average daily receipts of milk during the week were, via the Erie Railroad, 2,750 cans; Harlem, 2,550; Hudson River, 550; New-Haven, 800; Midland, 900; scattering, 2,000; total, 9,550. The contract price paid to dairymen for the month of March is 4c. ₱ quart. New contracts will be made on the 1st of April, and the price will probably be a little lower. Sales were made at the depots to-day at $1 50@$2 50 ₱ 40 quart can.

MOLASSES—Quiet to-day: Invoices of Cuba Muscovado quoted rather less firm on the basis of 32c.@33c. for 50 test. Jobbing trade moderate within the previous range....Of Honey, 93 bbls. St. Domingo sold, for home use, on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Resin inactive, since our last, on the basis of $1 70@$1 80 for Strained to good Strained ₱ 280 ℔....Tar very dull at $2@$2 25 ₱ bbl....City Pitch at $1 87½ ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine in limited request with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at 40½c.@41c. ₱ gallon. Sales 90 bbls., chiefly at the latter rate.

PETROLEUM—Crude strong and in demand; quoted for early delivery at 8⅞c.@9c., in bulk, and 11⅞c., in shipping order....Refined in fair request; quoted for early delivery at the close at 15c.; sales of 2,500 bbls. at 14⅞c....Refined, in cases, 17¾c.@20c....Naphtha, 10½c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 14⅝c.@14¾c.; sales, 3,000 bbls. at 14⅝c. At Baltimore, for early delivery, at 14⅝c.; sales, 5,000 bbls. at 14⅝c.

PROVISIONS—A moderate demand prevails for Mess Pork, for shipment, at somewhat firmer prices. ....Sales have been reported of 350 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $23 30@$23 40....And for forward delivery business has been very light, with Western Mess, March option, quoted nominally at $23 30 asked; April at $23 15@$23 20; May, $23 30@$23 40; June, $23 45@$23 55; July at $23 50@$23 65. Sales, 250 bbls., May option, at $23 35. A contract for 250 bbls., April option, changed to May at a difference of 25c. ₱ bbl....Prime Mess has been in fair request, quoted at $21 50@$22 25, the latter for fancy brands. Sales reported of 300 bbls. at $21 50....Extra Prime quoted at $19. ....Dressed Hogs in less demand at lower rates. City quoted at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; Pigs, 11c....Western Hogs nominal....Cut-meats steady, as quoted in our last, but quiet. Sales reported of 40 bxs. Rib Bellies, part at 12⅝c., for 15 to 17 ℔.; 25,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12½c.@12¾c.; and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock within the previous range....Bacon, held firmly, but inactive; 65 bxs. City Long Clear sold on private terms; quoted at 13¼c....Western Steam Lard has been fairly active, but at easier rates....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 1,150 tcs., prime to choice, chiefly to refiners, at $14 17½@$14 25, and 1,000 tcs., (deliverable in a few days,) to shippers, at $14 25....Also 1,000 tcs., choice, early April delivery, for shipment, at $14 25....Choice Western Kettle quoted at $14 25. Sales, 30 tcs.... And for forward delivery, business has been on a restricted scale at weaker prices, closing about steady....Western Steam, April option, closed at $14 17½@$14 20; May, $14 32½; June, $14 45; July, $14 50@$14 55....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 500 tcs., April option, at $14 17½; 5,000 tcs., May, at $14 30@$14 32½; 250 tcs. June, $14 45....City Steam and Kettle Lard quiet and quoted irregular; quoted at $14 12½; sales 60 tcs.... No. 1 City quoted at $13 25....Refined Lard has been inactive; quoted for the Continent at $14 56¼@$14 62½, and for South America at $14 75@$14 87½, and for the West Indies at $13 75....No sales reported....Beef has been in moderate request, and quoted steady....We quote Barrel Beef at from $11 50 for old, and $13@$13 50 for new Extra Mess, and $15 50 for old and $12 50 for new Plain Mess; $15 50@$16 for Extra Packet ₱ bbl. Sales 140 bbls....And Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $31 25@$31 50, (with sales of 100 tcs. at $31 25;) Philadelphia do., $30....Beef Hams continue inactive at $25@$26 for prime to choice Western, and $24 for good do.; and $22@$24 for Southern....Butter and Cheese about as last quoted....Fresh Eggs have been offered freely, and have been in moderate demand at from 15c.@18c. for good to fancy, with the main dealings within the range of 16c.@17c., showing a further slight decline....Tallow has been in less request and quoted weaker. Sales have been reported of 80,000 ℔. prime, in lots, at 8⅞c.@9c. ₱ ℔....Stearine very quiet, with choice Western, in tcs., quoted at the close at 15½c.@15¾c....Of Grease, 40 tcs. Yellow sold at 8¼c. ₱ ℔....And of Menhaden Foots, 10,000 ℔. at 6¼c....Of Rangoon Rice, 1,500 bags sold, in bond, at $2 50, gold, ₱ 100 ℔.

SUGARS—Raw have been in rather more demand on refining account, and has been quoted steady on the basis of 7½c.@7¾c. for fair to good refining. Sales to-day, 2,154 hhds., 537 bxs., and 150 bags, including 700 hhds. refining Cuba at 7¾c., 437 hhds. do. at 7 11-16c., 30 hhds. do. at 7½c., 679 hhds. do., part at 7 9-16c., 100 hhds. and 150 bags Centrifugal at 8⅜c.@8⅝c., 137 bxs. do. at 8¾c., 250 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7⅛c., 160 bxs. Syrup do. at 6⅞c., and 208 hhds. Melado at 5¾c. ₱ ℔....Refined Sugars steady on a fair inquiry; quotations as before.

TEAS—Have been rather more freely dealt in at about former rates. Sales, 2,000 half chests Japan, 900 half chests Green, and 1,000 half chests Oolong on private terms.

TOBACCO—A moderately active movement has been noted in this line, partly on export account. Holders of really desirable samples have not been urgent in their offerings, and values have been quoted essentially unchanged. The poorer grades have not been in favor with buyers, and have been somewhat depressed and irregular in price. Sales, 500 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 4½c.@17c.; 100 cases Seed Leaf, sundry lots, 7c.@25c.; 61 cases 1873 crop, New-England, on private terms; 219 cases 1874 do., at 7c.@8c.@15c.@17c.; 28 cases 1873 crop, Ohio, at 9c.; 50 cases 1874 do. at 5¼c.@6¾c.; 174 cases 1874, Pennsylvania, on private terms, and 200 bales Havana at 88c.@$1 15.

WHISKY—Very dull; held at $1 14.

WOOL—Trade has been very slow and unsatisfactory in domestic Woolens thus far this season, and manufacturers have consequently manifested unusual caution in their purchases of Wool, holders of which have recently shown more eagerness to place supplies, which circumstances have tended to depress values, these closing quite irregular, and in many instances wholly nominal. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 23,000 ℔. Domestic Fleece, in lots, part at 46c. for XX Ohio, but mainly on private terms; 20 bags scoured Texas at 55c.; 6,000 ℔. Super Pulled at 37½c.; 11,000 ℔. California Fall at 29c., and 60 bales Port Philip at 46c. ₱ ℔.

FREIGHTS—The movements in the line of berth freights have been moderate, since our last, with rates generally quoted as favoring shippers, on a more liberal offering of accommodation. And in the chartering line business has been fair, though not active, with rates comparatively well supported....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Flour, (rumored,) at 2s. 9d., and, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. ₱ bbl.; 2,600 bxs. Cheese, at 35s.; 2,500 bxs. Bacon, 1,800 tcs. Lard, and 1,000 bbls. Sugar, at 30s. ₱ ton, with Grain-room quoted at 6d. as the best bid ₱ 56 ℔., and a British ship, 1,705 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo. And a British brig, 457 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl. Also, by steam, from the West, (of through freight,) 1,600 pkgs. Provisions at 60c. via Boston, Portland, and Philadelphia, and 68c. via New-York, ₱ 100 ℔. And by steam, from New-Orleans, (reported thence,) 1,300 bales Cotton, part at 7-16d. ₱ ℔....For London, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ₱ 60 ℔.; 300 bbls. Sugar at 30s. ₱ ton. 100 bales Domestics, and 50 bales Hops (the latter via Liverpool) on private terms; and 200 bbls. Pork at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Glasgow, by steam, 200 bbls. Apples, 1,000 pks. Oil-cake, and 3,200 pks. Provisions (of recent shipment) on private terms; 500 bbls Sugar at 30s. ₱ ton, and 500 bags Oat-meal on private terms, quoted at 30s. bid....For Southampton a Norwegian bark, 516 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter....For a Continental port direct, a Norwegian bark, 615 tons, hence, with about 4,400 quarters Grain at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter. ....For Havre, by steam, 150 hhds. Tobacco at $12, gold, ₱ hhd., and 100 tons Measurement Goods at $8 ₱ ton; also a British steam-ship, 887 tons, placed on the berth hence, for general cargo....For Antwerp, by steam, 20 hhds. Tobacco, at 47s. 6d....For the German Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 473 tons, with about 3,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, and another, 460 tons, with about 3,250 bbls. do., from do., reported on private terms; quoted at about 5s. ₱ bbl. as the market rate....For Gibraltar and orders, an American brig, 388 tons, with equal to about 2,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. to the Mediterranean, or 6s. to the Adriatic....For an Italian port direct, an American bark, with about 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 4s. 10½d. ₱ bbl....For Alexandria, an American brig, 327 tons, hence, with about 300 bbls. and 9,500 cases Petroleum, at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl. and 32½c. ₱ case....For Jamaica, an American schooner, 400 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at about $1,300....Ice and coal trades, coastwise, fairly active.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WATERTOWN, March 28.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 1,614 head; the market has been heavily stocked with Cattle received at intervals during the week, and trade was slow, as butchers know that they can accommodate themselves later and probably at better advantage; sales of choice at $8 50@$8 75; extra at $7 75@$8 25; first quality, $6 75@$7 50; second quality, $6@$6 50; third quality, $5@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,332 head; prices of Sheep unchanged from last week, and none sold over $7 75, excepting all Lambs, and very firm; the market is in full supply from the West; sales in lots at $2@$3 50 each; Extra, $4@$6 50, or from 4½c.@7¾c. ₱ ℔.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000 head; official receipts yesterday, 5,555 head; market fairly active, though the storm has interfered with traffic; prices weak and easier; sales at $3 12½@$5 25, chiefly at $4 50@$4 65; shipments, $14 40. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000 head; market dull, but prices rather firmer; sales of Bacon grades at $8 15, shipping at $8 25@$8 50, packing at $8 10@$8 25, and Philadelphias at $8 75@$9; shipments, 3,000 bales. Sheep—Receipts, 1,400 head; market active, strong, and 25c.@50c. higher; common and stock Sheep, $4 25@$4 75; medium, $5@$6 50; $7 25 was bid and refused for one lot.

BUFFALO, March 28.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,581 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,698 head, or 394 cars, of which 239 were through consignments, the balance being on sale here, against 302 cars for the same time last week; the market for the week thus far has been moderately active; the attendance of country purchasers good, but few Eastern buyers in the market as yet, those here taking hold fairly; prices range at from a shade to ¼c. off, best grades and poorest thin stock averaging the greatest decline; medium grades and good fat medium weight shipping Steers but a shade to ⅛c. off; quality of the stock offering compares favorably with last week; 75 cars disposed of. Sales of Illinois Steers, averaging 1,010, 1,080, 1,200, and 1,295 ℔., at $4 50@$4 87½@$5 20@$5 37½; Indiana Steers, ranging from 985 to 1,052 ℔., at $4 75@$4 95; Kentucky Steers, ranging from 1,301 to 1,375 ℔., at $5 37½@$5 45; Michigan Steers, ranging from 890 to 1,153 ℔., at $4 37½@$4 62½; Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,159 to 1,295 ℔., at $5 20@$5 45; Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,060 to 1,178 ℔., at $4 70@$5; stockers at $3 80@$4 60; Oxen, averaging 1,430 ℔., at $4 40. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,200 head, against 5,400 head for the same time last week, and 6,800 head for the same week last year; the market for the week thus far has been fairly active, and all offerings found ready sale; quality of offerings generally common to fair, prices at ⅛c.@¼c. off; there were only a few loads of extra good Sheep, which were disposed of at about last week's quotations; the attendance of purchasers was fair; 4,800 head were disposed of, 1,000 head being for the Brighton Butcher Market, and the balance mainly for the Eastern trade; sales of Ohio Sheep averaging 97 ℔. at $6 50; 111 ℔. at $7 50; 73 ℔. at $4 25; 86 ℔. at $5 87½; 115 ℔. at $7 20; Michigan Sheep averaging 79 ℔. at $5 50; 91 ℔. at $6 50; 87 ℔. at $6 25; 106 ℔. at $7 25; Michigan Lambs averaging 81 ℔. at $7 50; yards are bare of stock. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,300 head, against 6,200 head for the same time last week, and 7,700 head for the same week last year. The market for the week has been moderately active, the supply slightly exceeding the demand; sales to-day, 1,000 head. We quote Yorkers at $8 25@$8 35 for light ones; $8@$8 22 for for heavy Hogs; two cars of good quality disposed of at $8 40; about 6 cars unsold, mostly light stock not wanted when good Yorkers can be bought.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Flour dull. Wheat irregular, but in the main lower; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 02⅜, spot; $1 02¼, April; $1 07¼, bid May; No. 3 do., 91¼c.; rejected, 81c. Corn, demand good, at full prices; No. 2 Mixed, 46½c.@46¾c., spot and April; 49⅜c., bid May; new High Mixed, 45c.; rejected, 41½c.@42c. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2, 33⅛c.@33¼c., spot; 32⅞c.@33c., April; 35c., May. Barley firmer; held higher at 59½c.@61c., spot; 60½c., May. Rye dull. Clover-seed, demand fair and market firm at $9 65@$9 75. Timothy-seed, demand fair and market firm at $2 12½@$2 35. Pork dull, and prices a shade lower at $22 40, spot; $22 40@$22 42½, April; $22 65, May; $22 87½@$22 90 June. Lard dull and a shade lower at $13 70@$13 75, spot; $13 90@$13 92½ May; $14 10 June. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Whisky—Buyers and sellers apart; demand good at inside quotation; $1 07@$1 08. Receipts—Flour, 13,000 bbls.; Wheat, 57,000 bushels; Corn, 41,000 bushels; Oats, 39,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat lower at $1 02⅛@$1 02¼, April; $1 07@$1 07⅛ May. Corn easier at 46¼c., April; 49c.@49⅛c. May. Oats ⅛c. lower. Provisions unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—Flour steady and firm for medium Fall Extras; Extra Fall, $3 50@$3 75; Double Extra do., $4@$4 75; Treble Extra do., $5@$5 75. Wheat—Demand light, but holders firm; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 50½ bid, cash; sales at $1 51, April; No. 3 do., $1 36½ bid. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 45⅜c.@46c., cash; 46¼c. bid for strictly fresh at close; 45⅝c., April; 45⅞c., May and June. Oats firmer; held higher; No. 2, 35½c. bid, cash; 36c.@36⅛c., May. Barley steady; unchanged. Rye higher at 65c. Whisky higher at $1 08. Pork quiet; unchanged. Lard nominally unchanged. Bulk Meats quiet; unchanged. Bacon easier; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13c. and 13¼c.@13⅜c. Live Hogs easier; Light Shipping, $7 40@$7 65; Yorkers and Packing, $7 75@$8 20; Butchers, $8 25@$8 50. Cattle in good demand; good to choice Native Shipping, $4 75@$5 50; medium to fair do., $4 25@$4 62½; pony do., $4@$4 50; fair to choice native Cows, $3 65@$4 25; native Stockers, $2 75@$4; Feeders, $4@$4 50. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 350 head Hogs, 200 head Cattle.

CINCINNATI, March 28.—Flour steady, with a fair demand. Wheat easier at $1 15@$1 28. Corn, steady with a fair demand at 50c. Oats quiet but steady at 37c.@43c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye higher at 72c.@73c. Pork steady and firm; nominally $23, spot; sales at $23 75, buyer July and in settlement; $23 25, buyer March. Lard steady and firm; Steam, 13⅝c., spot; 14¼c. June; Kettle, 14c.@14¼c. Bulk Meats easier; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, $11 87½@$11 90; Clear Sides, $12 20@$12 25. Bacon inactive; Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1 07. Butter easier; choice, 35c.@38c.; good to prime, 28c.@33c. Hogs steady and firm; common to good light, $8@$8 50; fair to medium heavy, $8 60@$8 80; receipts, 2,178 head; shipments, 186 head. Freights unchanged.

BUFFALO, March 28.—Receipts—Flour, 8,400 bbls.; Wheat, 52,000 bushels; Corn, 70,000 bushels; Oats, 30,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,150 bbls.; Wheat, 52,000 bushels; Corn, 67,000 bushels; Oats, 29,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels. Flour firm but quiet. Wheat dull; a few car-lots of Spring sold on private terms. Corn higher and in good demand; sales, 11 cars of New, on track, at 59c.@60c. Oats neglected. Barley dull; sales, 1 car Canadian, on track, at 90c. Pork dull at $23 25 for heavy Mess. Lard dull at 14c. Seeds heavy; no sales of consequence. Highwines higher; nominally $1 12.

OSWEGO, March 28.—Flour steady; sales, 1,400 bbls., at $7 for Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for White Winter; $8 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales of car lots White Michigan at $1 60; round lots offered at $1 57½; round lots of No. 1 White Michigan offered at $1 47½; car lots, $1 50; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 40, in car lots. Corn firm; sales of new Western Mixed at 65c.; old held at 67c. Corn-meal, $26 for bolted, and $25 for unbolted. Mill-feed lower; Shorts, $16@$17; Shipstuffs, $17@$18; Middlings, $20@$21.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 28.—Corn higher; White, 54c.@55c., Yellow, 59c.@60c. Whisky firmer; Louisiana Rectified, $1 10. Markets for other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York, sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, $5 55 for Bank; Gold, 114¼.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, March 28.—Cotton firm; Middling, 13¼c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅞c.; net receipts, 839 bales; gross, 868 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,536 bales; to the Channel, 1,560 bales; coastwise, 2,357 bales; sales, 1,545 bales; stock, 40,295 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 639 bales; gross, 812 bales; exports coastwise, 318 bales; sales, 262 bales; stock, 27,256 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 28.—Cotton flat; Middling 13⅛c.@13¼c.; Low Middling, 12⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 823 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 27,630 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 28—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 3-16d. for both money and the account. Erie Railway shares, Preferred, 29.

3 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2¾@3 ₱ cent., which is ¾@½ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £43,000.

4:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 10-40s, 105¾; Erie Railway shares, 17¾.

FRANKFORT, March 28.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 101¾.

PARIS, March 28—4:30 P. M.—Exchange on London, 25f. 25½c. for short sight. Rentes, 16f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, March 28—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet; Middling Uplands, 6 9-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6 13-16d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 6,700 bales, of which 3,300 bales were American. Futures—Sellers offering at 1-32d. decline; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February, (per sail,) at 6⅝d.; do. do., March delivery, at 6½d.; do. do., May and June delivery, at 6 9-16d.; sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, shipped February, (per sail,) at 6¾d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Futures flat, and 1-16d. cheaper on the day. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, at 6½d.; do. do., April and May delivery, at 6½d.; sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, shipped February, (per sail,) at 6 11-16d.; do., shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6¾d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 35,000 quarters, of which 33,000 quarters were American.

2:30 P. M.—Provisions—Lard dull at 63s. 3d. for prime Western. Breadstuffs—Corn dull at 26s. 9d. for Mixed.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, at 6 21-32d. Provisions—Lard, 63s. ₱ cwt.

5:30 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged. Cotton—Futures dull. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, at 6⅝d. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 11¼d.@11¾d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Common Resin, 4s. 9d.@5s.

LONDON, March 28—5 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 47s. 6d.@47s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

2:30 P. M.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 25s.

Evening.—Sperm-oil, £95@£96 ₱ ton. Common Resin, 4s. 9d.@5s.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES, No. 45 West 29th st., between Broadway and 6th av.—German, French, Italian, Spanish, and English classes for ladies and gentlemen. The conversational system of Profs. Heness and Sauveur, of Boston. Hours of instruction 10 to 12 M.; 2 to 6 P. M.; 7:30 to 10 P. M. Experiments. classes gratis from 7:30 to 8 P. M.
H. COHN, A. C. D'HENZEL, } Principals.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, with Primary Department, comprising a thorough English and French course. No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island. Last term begins April 12.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, remains open day and evening all Summer. Pupils learn business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c., in three months. Privately, $75.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—Drawing, water-color and oil painting. New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.

$175 A YEAR.—BOARD AND TUITION; BOYS under 14. Address ALL RIGHT, *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY, TEACHER BY PROFESSION, would like to find for the Summer months a comfortable home in a private family who live among the mountains, and where teaching or speaking German would be a full equivalent for home. Address TEACHER, Post Office Box No. 3,445, New-York.

MRS. MITCHELL SUPPLIES SCHOOLS and families with teachers, tutors, and governesses, visiting or resident. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st. Hours, 12 till 4.

MRS. HARWOOD'S SELECT FAMILY Boarding-school for young ladies at Red Bank-on-the-Shrewsbury; English, Latin, French, German, music and drawing; City references.

A GENTLEMAN, FORMERLY INSTRUCTOR in Harvard, desires additional afternoon pupils. Address HARVARD, No. 115 East 26th st.

GOVERNESS.—BY A GERMAN NURSERY GOVerness, teaching German, French, and music; the best reference. Address M. L., No. 437 East 15th st.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROF. DE TORNOS has removed to No. 924 6th av.

FINE ARTS.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, late Henry H. Leeds & Miner, Office and Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway.

IMPORTANT ART EXHIBITION AND SALE
at
MINER'S ART GALLERIES, No. 845 Broadway,
THIS (Wednesday) AND TO-MORROW (Thursday)
EVENINGS at 7:30
of
Mr. WM. H. WEBB's
Collection of original modern oil paintings, statuary, bronzes, and library of art.
HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer,
Office and Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway.

ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM.
No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute.
Special attention to out of town orders.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton
RAILROAD COMPANY

First Consolidated 30 Years'
SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS.

Interest Seven per Cent., payable 1st April and 1st October. United States Trust Company, Trustees.

Total amount Secured under the Mortgage is $3,000,000.

Of the old indebtedness, $500,000 Eight per Cent. Bonds mature June 1, 1877, and we are now prepared to pay them off at par and accrued interest, or to pay 101 and accrued interest in exchange for the new bonds.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1876.

A PLAN FOR ARRANGING THE AFFAIRS OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY,

Has been prepared and has received the approval of a large number of those interested.

It proposes:

First—That the first mortgage bondholders shall accept interest in gold, at the rate of four per cent. per annum for the next three years, and five per cent. for the ensuing three years, and shall fund past due coupons and the difference between above rates and seven per cent. in a new second mortgage income bond at eighty per cent. of its par value.

Second—That the floating debt creditors shall accept any first mortgage or Booneville Bridge Bonds, held as collateral, in payment of their claims as far as so secured at certain equitable rates, and for unsecured claims shall receive new second mortgage income bonds, as above, at the same rate of eighty per cent.

Third—That the present second mortgage shall be canceled and the new mortgage executed for $10,000,000, the bonds to bear interest at six per cent. per annum in cash, if the net earnings of the railway admit, otherwise in certificates redeemable with six per cent. interest out of revenue before payment of any dividend upon the stock.

Fourth—That the net earnings in excess of the amount required for above purposes are to be applied toward increasing the cash payments upon the first mortgage coupons, and should *two* successive first mortgage coupons be paid in full, the road is to be surrendered to the stockholders. That until then and pending the proposed agreement, the Union Trust Company of New-York, Trustee under the mortgage, shall take possession of the railway and its property and manage the same in accordance therewith, assisted by an Advisory Board, to consist of five members, appointed by bondholders, creditors, and Directors of the railway company, and two by the Trust Company.

Should the agreement be adopted, application will be made to the courts to the end that the Trust Company be put in possession, and that the first two per cent. payment, for which funds are understood to be on hand, may be made.

Agreements for signature are to be found at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, to which the attention of parties interested is invited.

EDWARD KING, President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

5,100	5,783	4,814	3,920	5,447
4,593	4,406	5,573	5,132	5,098
4,104	3,731	5,662	5,654	5,349
4,953	3,712	6,184	4,234	5,164
4,662	5,560	5,116	5,557	5,039

being one per cent. of 2,500 bonds outstanding, were this day designated in our presence to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. in London, on the first day of June, 1876, at which time interest on said above-designated bonds will cease.—Dated March 16, 1876.

HENRY F. VAIL,
CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, } Trustees.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[Seal.] Attest, DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE C., C., C. AND I. RAILWAY CO.,
CLEVELAND, March 17, 1876.

The holders of the bonds designated as above are hereby notified that the same will be paid at the places named, on the 1st day of June next, from which time interest thereon will cease.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer C., C., C. and I. Railway Co.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, draw Bills on England, France and Germany; issue Letters of Credit available throughout the United States and Europe, and make transfers of money by telegraph and cable. Investment orders executed in the Exchanges of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and San Francisco.
Approved Securities for sale.

WE OFFER
$50,000
CHOICE ILLINOIS COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS,

Interest and principal payable at American Exchange National Bank, New-York.

Entire debt	$100,000
Value of property	9,000,000

These bonds are extra desirable.

We have also $100,000 other good, safe, and profitable bonds, issued by municipalities, at fair rates. For further information address

A. W. BEASLEY & CO.,
NO. 12 WALL ST.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

NOTICE.—TO THE HOLDERS OF "WESTERN EXTENSION" FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE "NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY."—In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale entered December 7, 1875, in the action entitled: Supreme Court, Tompkins County, Delos DeWolf et al., Trustees, plaintiffs, against The New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company et al., defendants.

The undersigned Referee, duly appointed therein, hereby gives notice that he will attend, at his office, No. 182 Broadway, New-York City, on the 5th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M., to take proof of the ownership and amount of such bonds, and the owners and holders thereof are required to appear before the said Referee at the time and place aforesaid, and present their claims and proof of ownership and amount of said bonds.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1876.

D. IRA BAKER.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1876.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the first day of April next, (preparatory to the annual meeting of stockholders, to be held at Cleveland, on Wednesday, the third day of May next,) and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the fourth day of May next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, April 11, 1876. Poll open from 7:30 to 8:30 P. M.

A. S. FRISSELL, Cashier.

CORNER WALL AND BROAD STS.,
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1876.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Coupons from above bonds due April 1 prox. will be paid upon presentation at our office on and after that date.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

FINANCIAL.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
AND OTHER A 1 INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Our specialty 24 years, paying 10 to 12 per cent.; interest promptly paid. For sale below par by

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,
Bankers, Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Defaulted Railroad Bonds bought and sold.

DUNLEITH AND DUBUQUE BRIDGE CO.

Bonds Nos. 9, 13, 104, 143, 169, 170, 171, 182, 226, 269, 293, 305, 323, 350, 362, 371, 379, 454, 480, 483 have been drawn for redemption May 1, 1876, at $1,050 each, at the office in New-York of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Interest on the above bonds will cease May 1, 1876.

WILLIAM H. OSBORN,
WILLIAM TRACY,
WILLIAM B. ALLISON. } Trustees.

$165,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE OR five years, at six per cent. interest, on City improved property. HALL J. HOW, No. 3 Pine st.

OFFICES.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES to rent; suitable for stock brokers or other business; rent low; in buildings Nos. 46 and 48 Broad street. Inquire of ROBERT T. MEEKS, 46 Broad st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, March 15, 1876.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS AND BONDHOLDERS.

The stockholders and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors to serve three years, and the transaction of such other lawful business as may be presented, will be held at the company's offices, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 3d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business hours of the 20th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 4th day of April next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 3, 1876, at the office of the company, corner 2d av. and 63d st. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M. and closes at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 23, and be reopened April 10.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

ELECTION.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 20, 1876.

The annual election for fifteen (15) Directors of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, 3d of April next. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.

WILLIAM VALENTINE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited on or before April 3 draws interest from April 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE
Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus, steamboat Jas. W. Baldwin leaves every Monday, Wednesday, Friday; Thomas Cornell Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays; Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

A—REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK; also, for STUYVESANT and intermediate landings. Steamer NEW CHAMPION, from Canal st., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Steamer McMANUS, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Leroy st., 5 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, COPYRIGHT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, No. 3,209 G.—To wit: Be it remembered that on the 15th day of March, Anno Domini 1876, BANKS & BROTHERS have deposited in this office the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words, to wit: Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Court of Chancery of the State of New-York before the Hon. Lewis H. Sandford, late Vice Chancellor of the First Circuit. New edition, with Notes and References. By Daniel Ketchum. Vol. 3. New-York: Banks & Brothers, 1876—the right whereof they claim as proprietors, in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights.
A. R. SPOFFORD,
mh22-1aw4wW Librarian of Congress.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, COPYRIGHT Office, Washington.—No. 2,916 G, to wit: Be it remembered, that on the 9th day of March, anno Domini 1876, Banks & Brothers, of New-York, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words, to wit: Reports of cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court of Errors of the State of Connecticut. By Thomas Day. Volume III., second edition, with notes and references. New-York: Banks & Brothers, 1876—the right whereof they claim as proprietors, in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights.
A. R. SPOFFORD,
mh22-1aw4wW Librarian of Congress.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, COPYRIGHT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, No. 2,917 G.—To wit: Be it remembered, that on the 9th day of March, Anno Domini 1876, BANKS & BROTHERS, of New-York, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words, to wit: Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Court of Chancery of the State of New-York. By OLIVER L. BARBOUR. Vol. 2. New-York: Banks & Brothers, 1876—the right whereof they claim as proprietors, in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights.
A. R. SPOFFORD,
mh22-1aw4wW Librarian of Congress.

WILLIAM A. COLLINS, (COLLINS & CO.,) ENgrosser, copyist, and lithographer, No. 20 Nassau st., respectfully appeals to his patrons in the legal profession that they will refuse the solicitations of other persons who have been in his employ, and who are seeking by unworthy means to deprive him of the patronage which he has gained by many years of faithful service to the profession, and which he trusts will not be withdrawn from him for the benefit of persons wrongfully endeavoring to injure him.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, March 27, 1876.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of BROWN, ANDERTON & IMBRIE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
GEO. Y. BROWN,
R. LEIGH ANDERTON, JR.,
WM. M. IMBRIE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BROWN & ANDERTON, and will continue the business of the late firm in the buying and selling on commission of gold, stocks, bonds, and all classes of securities at the New-York Stock Exchange.
GEORGE Y. BROWN,
R. LEIGH ANDERTON, JR.,
No. 38 Wall st. Member New-York Stock Exchange.

No. 13 BROAD ST., March 28, 1876.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
GEORGE BOLTON ALLEY.
JOHN E. RUTHERFORD.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Cochran & Alley, for the transaction of gold bonds, stocks, and all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange.
ROBERT COCHRAN.
GEORGE BOLTON ALLEY.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, under the firm name of WRIGHT, RICHARDS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. AUGUSTUS L. RICHARDS will liquidate the affairs of the said firm and continue the business in his own name and for his own account at No. 39 Broad st.
EDWARD M. WRIGHT,
AUGUSTUS L. RICHARDS,
JOHN B. DUER.
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1876.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS FOR LADIES.

GUIDE TO NEEDLE-WORK, plain and fancy, embracing instructions for cutting and making underclothing, and in embroidery and Berlin work. Illustrated with 167 engravings. Price, 50 cents.

LADY'S BOOK OF CROCHET AND KNITTING contains several hundred new formulas in these employments. Price, 50 cents. For sale, at retail, by all dealers in books and trimmings. At wholesale by New-England News Company, Boston; and American News Company, New-York; or mailed, on receipt of price, by J. HENRY SYMONDS, No. 63 Devonshire st., Boston.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

A first-class stock of Furniture will be sold cheap on account of closing out business. No. 136 9th av.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE WONDER—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Ada Dyas.

PARK THEATRE.—BRASS—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leslie, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—FERREOL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Kate Claxton.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—OPERA—COMEDY—BURLESQUE—Miss A. Estelle, Mr. Walter Lennox.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—FALSE SHAME—Mr. H. J. Montague.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

CHICKERING HALL.—AT 11:30—LECTURE by Mark Twain—"Roughing it in the Land of the Big Bonanza."

STEINWAY HALL.—LECTURE by Dr. Gerhard Rohlfs—"Travels in Africa."

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Yesterday's evidence before the Clymer committee is not very satisfactory reading for those who imagined that the lowest depths had been reached of the disgraceful system of jobbery in post traderships. J. E. BARROW, formerly sutler at Fort Union, New-Mexico, is not exactly the kind of man whose testimony carries with it any intrinsic weight, but it is too circumstantial and too well fortified by references to actual correspondence to be judged solely on the personal character of the witness. Even if partially true, it goes far to deepen the impression that the President has permitted some not very reputable family relations to drag his good name in the mire, and has done so with an amount of knowledge of their operations which should long ago have compelled him to discard them. President GRANT has suffered not a little from the dubious transactions of his brother and brothers-in-law, but if we can accept the genuineness of a letter read by BARROW, he allowed, when still the General of the Army, his brother-in-law's brother-in-law to get an appointment for the avowed purpose of making money by improper means. Of course, all this evidence will need careful sifting, and may only be good till the other side is heard. As it stands, it will leave a very disagreeable impression on all who have held to the belief that the President of the United States was, at least, free from the charge of deliberately conniving at petty jobbery.

The delegates to the Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania are like a good many other people, very much at sea on the Presidential question. They will probably recommend that a complimentary vote be cast for Gov. HARTRANFT, without having the slightest expectation that their candidate will be heard of after the first ballot. Who will be the second choice of the Pennsylvania delegation at Cincinnati is, therefore, a question of rather more political importance than who will be their first choice. To that question our correspondent has done his best to furnish a reply, without as yet arriving at any very decided result. Senator CONKLING appears to have no following whatever in Pennsylvania; Mr. BRISTOW is hardly mentioned; and the only prominent candidate with positive strength seems to be Mr. BLAINE. As the "unit rule" will unquestionably be enforced on the Pennsylvania delegation, and as the minority either among the people or their accredited representatives will have no recognition whatever, the preferences of the leading politicians of the State will have rather more than their due share of influence in the National Convention. The Republicans of Pennsylvania ought to be the best judges of their own affairs, but to outsiders, it looks somewhat singular that a State which has made such effective use of the principle of minority representation in its administrative and corporate action, should so completely disregard it in so important a matter as the methods of nominating the next President of the United States.

So far as can be judged from the summary of Senator WOODIN's bill in relation to the City Government of New-York as reported from the Senate Committee on Cities, that bill has now assumed the shape of a highly practical and valuable measure of reform. It seems to retain all the essential features of the bills of similar import introduced in the Assembly by Mr. FISH, without any of the impracticable and unnecessary provisions to which we took exception when it was first presented. If the Senate can agree promptly to this comprehensive proposal of administrative reform, it ought to be safe against the personal and political intrigues which have done so much to delay the progress of reform City legislation in the Assembly. The party cannot do better than accept the responsibility of passing the bill, for no aid can be expected from the Democrats in doing anything to give much-needed relief to our over-burdened tax-payers. With the passage of some equally radical proposal for dealing with the question of official salaries, the enactment of such a bill would redeem the Republican Legislature of 1876 from the charge of having left the abuses of the New-York City Government pretty much where they found them. The reports of other bills relating to this City from the Senate committee show that at least Senator WOODIN and his colleagues are thoroughly awake to the necessity of doing something to avoid such a charge.

Judge BENEDICT, in the United States Circuit Court in this City, yesterday, decided against LAWRENCE, the extradited forger, a point similar to that which has been raised in the case of WINSLOW. Counsel for the defense set up that LAWRENCE was indicted for forgery, but was arraigned for other offenses, and that he could only be tried on the charge which formed the basis of the demand for his extradition. This defense was dismissed with the remark that "an offender against the justice of his country can acquire no rights by defrauding that justice." As to the plea that the act of Parliament of 1870 forbids the trial of a criminal who has been extradited, except on the original charge, the Judge says that that statute can have no effect whatever here. Moreover, the court cannot inquire into the circumstances under which the criminal has come into its jurisdiction. The courts look to the law to define the limits of that jurisdiction, and within these they are absolutely free from the control of any other department of the Government. This is a practical and common-sense view of the question. Whatever may be the effect of British local law in determining the disposition of criminals whose extradition is now sought of Great Britain, it is certain that no such statute can have any effect in United States courts.

The Bank of France continues to withdraw its small notes. It has just issued a report of its operations for 1875, of which we find a summary in the Paris letter to the London *Economist.* From this we learn that, reckoning five francs as a dollar, the total of notes outstanding on Jan. 27, 1876, was $499,600,000, against $528,200,000 on Jan. 28, 1875. This is a decrease of $28,600,000. The number of notes for ten dollars, or fifty francs, was 3,576,440 in 1876, against 6,410,499 in 1875, being a decrease of 2,834,059 in the number, and $28,340,590 in the amount, of these notes. The notes for four dollars, or twenty francs, were 4,052,126 in number in 1876, against 14,986,159 in 1875, being a decrease of 10,934,033 in the number and $43,736,132 in the amount. The other notes of a smaller denomination than one hundred francs, or twenty dollars, are entirely insignificant, the total value of them being less than $2,300,000. From Dec. 26, 1874, to Dec. 24, 1875, the specie reserve increased from $266,200,000 to $333,700,000. It is now about $380,000,000. During the year 1875 the bank paid out coin for a sum of $225,500,000, of which $126,000,000 was in gold and $99,500,000 in silver. And yet the inflationists point to the Bank of France as illustrating the soundness of their principles. We wish they could be similarly illustrated in the United States.

The storm which burst upon this City last evening followed hard upon one which had already wrought much damage to the north and east. The Signal Service Bureau, yesterday noon, ordered danger signals all along the Atlantic coast and lake ports. The storm advanced from the south-west, covering a considerable area in the Western and Middle States, accompanied by high winds and snow, and heralded by falling barometer. The velocity of the gale was over thirty miles an hour, and it must have done much damage in the region over which it passed. The storm reached New-York about sunset, and increased in violence during the night; thunder and lightning were observed during the height of the gale. The effects of Saturday's storm were severe in New-England, from whence reports of great disasters by flood continue to arrive. The manufacturing districts of Massachusetts and Connecticut have suffered most, one county in the first-named State having a total loss of five million dollars, it is said, though this estimate appears exaggerated. Along the sea-coast several wrecks are reported, and of these, the most important is the final loss of the steamer *Great Western,* cast away on Long Island.

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

The two decisions of the Supreme Court, reported in THE TIMES of yesterday, relating to the political legislation of Congress, are perhaps the most important delivered since Chief Justice WAITE took his place on the bench. So far as they may be regarded as reflecting his influence upon the court, they afford abundant evidence that his appointment was a judicious one, adding strength and dignity to the great tribunal over which he presides. The decisions deal with constitutional questions of the highest order, and deal with them in a way to render still more firm the confidence of the people in the impartiality and wisdom of the court, and to enhance the value of that department of the Government as a means of securing the rights of citizens. It is the highest function of the Supreme Court to interpret the National Constitution. The business of interpreting the laws made in pursuance of the Constitution, for the guidance of inferior courts, and for the determination of rights and obligations under them, is, of course, important. But the examination of those laws themselves, and the application to them of the provisions of the Constitution, for the purpose of securing the authority of that instrument over those who are given governmental powers under it, is a task of far greater magnitude and of far more extensive and permanent effect. The Constitution itself is safe from material harm at the hands of the ordinary citizen. It is only by the action of the representatives of the people, either legislative or executive, that its wholesome requirements may be rendered of no avail and its careful safeguards overthrown. It is plain from the decisions to which we have referred that no such result will be allowed, so far as the Supreme Court, as at present constituted, can intervene to prevent it.

The decision in the case of the United States *versus* RUSE *et al.* may be regarded as a respectful but vigorous warning to Congress against the passage of hasty and loosely-worded laws. In the so-called Enforcement law, Congress undertook to protect colored citizens from discrimination on the ground of their color in the exercise of political rights. This was a legitimate aim for legislation. It was legislation intended to protect a right conferred by the Constitution. The Fifteenth Amendment, says the court, "has invested the citizens of the United States with a new constitutional right." "That right is exemption from discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." But Congress, in seeking to protect this right, framed a law under which election officers were held responsible for refusing to a citizen the exercise of the elective franchise, when it was not clear that the refusal was based on the color or race of the citizen. This, the court says, the law cannot do. It must limit its requirements to the clear provisions of the Constitution. As it stands, the law gives a citizen a right of action which may or may not result from the discrimination which Congress can remedy, just as it calls officials to account for acts which may or may not result from such discrimination. "The law," says the court, "ought not to be in such a condition that the elector may act upon one idea of its meaning and the Inspector upon another."

It was suggested to the court that where Congress had provided by law for the punishment of certain general wrongful acts, of which the discrimination on account of color was one, the court could decide whether the specific case was one of discrimination, and if it were, hold the law sufficient to punish it. This the court properly refuses to do. "It would certainly be dangerous, if the Legislature could set a net large enough to catch all possible offenders and leave it to the courts to step aside and say who could be rightfully detained and who should be set at large." "To limit this statute in the manner now asked for would be to make a new law, not to enforce an old one. This is no part of our duty; we must, therefore, decide that Congress has not as yet provided by appropriate legislation for the punishment of the offense charged in the indictment."

This decision may seem, at first blush, a restriction rather than a protection of the rights of citizens, since it is a refusal to so interpret a law intended for their protection as to make it operative. But whatever injury to the rights of citizens may appear to be involved in such a course, it is only in appearance an injury, and the action of the court is in reality an evidence of the utmost fidelity to the highest interest of the whole people. The court could only make the law operative by assuming a power for itself of the most dangerous character, which, in the hands of unscrupulous judges, might be an instrument of downright oppression. When courts can, as the court says, "make a new law," under the pretext of enforcing an old one, one of the most valuable safeguards of the Constitution is undermined. It is certainly a good sign when the Supreme Court is found in the same act holding Congress to strict limitations and refusing to extend its own powers, even on the argument of the Government's lawyers.

The second case decided by the court is not so important as the one we have discussed above; but it is nevertheless valuable, because it is an admonition to the prosecuting attorneys of the Government that their indictments must be drawn with the utmost possible regard for the rights of all concerned. Among these rights which can least safely be dispensed with is that of precision in the definition of offenses and the arraignment of offenders.

CHURCHES FOR THE POOR.

Various correspondents have written to us reiterating the importance of the views presented in these columns in regard to a large, free Protestant place of worship for rich and poor. The success of the Hippodrome meetings has demonstrated that the distinctively Protestant ideas and modes of worship can reach the masses as well as they did in former days. The weak point of Protestantism in large cities has been shown not to be a necessary and organic weakness, but one rather resulting from neglect of its best forces; and it is evident that with proper arrangements and the right spirit, the reformed churches of this City could act as directly on the poorest classes and on the working men as did the early Christian congregations. There is no reason in the beliefs or constitution of either Church why the Roman Catholic should especially include the laboring classes of the cities, and the Protestant the fortunate and well-to-do. It is true that the greater sanctity attributed by the one body to the place and the outward ceremonial will always draw a greater variety of worshipers to the Church, but, on the other hand, the more practical and intelligent character of the services and instruction in the other should attract the more intelligent laborers and mechanics.

The Hippodrome shows that before a sincere and sympathetic preacher, all classes can unite in a Protestant place of worship for instruction, praise, and prayer. Several very influential gentlemen, who have done so much public service in organizing and supporting these revival meetings, are considering seriously the question of founding a permanent and free place of worship for the masses, as a memorial of the work of the Messrs. MOODY and SANKEY. There can hardly be a question that, with all the great wealth among the Protestants of this City, the requisite sum can be raised for such a purpose. Certainly no man could desire to leave behind him a more glorious monument than a church founded for such an object. And many who feel that they owe all the best things to the efforts of these earnest preachers will gladly return to them the highest reward in building a church for the masses in whose behalf they have so long labored.

It should be remembered that to make this new Protestant enterprise successful, it needs money on a large scale. But supposing a considerable sum subscribed, what shall be the organization and form of the effort? The building evidently should be a large, plain, and tasteful structure, especially adapted for the seating of considerable audiences within good hearing distance of the preacher. It should have an open and hospitable air, as if intended for all of whatever class or locality or race; not too grand or elegant, and yet not inharmonious or distasteful. It should be located on the borders of the tenement-house quarter; not too much within a low and poor district, and not too far from its limits. Our judgment would incline to the east side of the Bowery, above Canal street. It would probably be necessary to erect it with stores below, like the Christian Association building, so that there might be a permanent fund and rental for current expenses. At least fifteen thousand dollars a year would be needed to carry out the work thoroughly. There should be reading-rooms in the building; perhaps mission school-rooms, and a staff of skillful volunteer and paid assistants. The Pastor or preacher would give the life and force to the machine, and he ought to be a man of first-rate ability as organizer and preacher. The laboring class know perfectly well what good preaching is, and to attract all classes the church must have the highest preaching ability in the pulpit. A man of the simplicity and earnestness of Mr. MOODY, with his energy and organizing power, could fill such a building every Sunday with large and attentive audiences from all ranks of life. It is a mistake to suppose that the poor and laboring people are indifferent to religion. They hear gladly the old message of "good news." They are conscious of their needs of religion, and are anxious that their families should share in its blessings. But the constitution of Protestant churches, and their own pride, keep them from public services of worship. A free, unsectarian place of worship, with an earnest and able man for preacher, would be crowded in every portion.

But here will be thought, perhaps, to be the obstacle. Can such a church be founded on an unsectarian basis? Probably not entirely. The union for such an enterprise must be of the Evangelical or Reformed sects. Their own mutual differences might be overlooked or compensated for without much difficulty. Thus, one part of the day could be reserved for a liturgical service, or when it was desired, church ceremonials could be celebrated according to the rites of each sect for particular occasions. The experience of the City missions shows that all the Reformed sects can work together without practical difficulty. Other churches and societies could combine also among themselves for a similar "free church." The mistake of the Protestant Church in this City has been in scattering its forces, and in laboring too much among the fortunate classes. The new enterprise would concentrate its power, and direct it toward the masses.

MR. GOULD'S CONFESSION.

The friends of Mr. JAY GOULD will be pained to learn that in 1873 he was guilty of attempting to evade the statute which forbids gambling. There can be no doubt of the fact, for Mr. GOULD has voluntarily made a full confession, and his attorney, Mr. THOMAS G. SHEARMAN, expressly asserts that the confession is true.

The circumstances in which Mr. GOULD permitted himself to yield to temptation were briefly these: During the excitement of the famous Black Friday week, he and certain associates bought from a Wall street broker $200,000 in gold, to be delivered in twenty-four hours. When the hour of delivery arrived, the price of gold had fallen, and Mr. GOULD and his friends repudiated their contract. The broker was, therefore, compelled to sell the gold at a loss of $53,500, and he has now brought suit against Mr. GOULD and the other parties to the contract in order to recover that sum.

We can well imagine the sorrow with which Mr. GOULD learned that he had been made a defendant in a suit in which he was charged with a breach of contract. No man with a fine sense of honor, and a scrupulous and even Quixotic regard for fair dealing, can bear to have the slightest shadow cast upon his reputation. Of course, Mr. GOULD did not care a straw about the $53,500, but he did care for his good name, and was fully conscious that wicked men would make use of the charge against him to create the impression that he was not a man of strict honor and integrity. In these circumstances he took the wisest possible course by calling to his assistance Mr. THOMAS G. SHEARMAN, a lawyer full of Plymouth piety and legal stratagems. Mr. GOULD was unwilling to be defended by a worldly lawyer, who might be suspected of preferring the cause of his client to that of justice; and by employing Mr. SHEARMAN he not only gave the best assurance of his own innocence, but he also obtained the inestimable benefit of those pious counsels which formerly sustained and cheered the late JAMES FISK, Jr., when the wicked pursued him, and which still later delivered Mr. BEECHER, at least temporarily, from the hands of his enemies.

On Monday last the suit was brought to trial. Had Mr. GOULD employed a wicked and worldly lawyer, his defense would undoubtedly have consisted in a general denial of the charge against him. Fortunately for the interests of his soul and his suit, he had employed Mr. SHEARMAN, and by that good man's advice he was led to openly confess his fault. Mr. GOULD admitted that in a moment of excitement he was tempted to gamble, and, Mr. SHEARMAN not being at hand to strengthen him, he fell. He confessed that the alleged contract was nothing more than a bet on the future price of gold. He had believed that the price of gold would rise, but inasmuch as it fell, he lost his bet, and would have lost the sum of $53,500, if he had paid it. Some men having made a bet and lost it, would have paid their debt. Not so Mr. GOULD. No sooner had the price of gold fallen than he perceived the essential immorality of the transaction in which he had been engaged. He had not only been gambling, but he had tried to evade the law against gambling by calling the transaction a contract. He resolved that he would stop short in the vicious career on which he had entered, and would not add to his sin by paying the money lost by betting. Such was the sad story set forth on court on Monday last, and from it Mr. SHEARMAN drew the legal conclusion that the plaintiff could not recover the sum which he claimed to have won.

The shock which Mr. GOULD's confession will mentally produce will be widely felt. Good men will sorrowfully read the story of his fall and will exclaim: "JAY GOULD has been gambling! Alas; whom can we trust now!" Still, it is certain that his frank confession, and his evident repentance will do much to restore his reputation. When the first shock is over, people will begin to recognize that he has done what he could to atone for his misdemeanor. He has not encouraged the practice of gambling by paying his bet, and Mr. SHEARMAN is confident that the law will sustain him in this course. When a man who has incurred a debt by sinful practices, abandons such practices, refuses to pay his debt, confesses his fault, and honestly asks the good Mr. SHEARMAN to teach him how to live a reputable life and avoid payment of gambling debts, he has done all that could be expected. Let us view Mr. GOULD's offense with charity, and let us admire the pious ingenuity of Mr. SHEARMAN, who has shown his client how to ease his conscience and protect his pocket by simply confessing that he has violated the gambling statute.

MR. SCRUGGS' INKSTAND.

The Constitution of the United States, better known as the palladium of our liberties, provides that no person holding an office of profit or trust under the authority of the United States shall, "without consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State." But foreign ministers, consuls, and naval officers have usually managed to secure the desired consent of Congress, and they have got their presents. After allowing the practice to become very general, Congress suddenly declares that it must draw the line somewhere. It draws it at inkstands, to the infinite disgust of Mr. WILLIAM L. SCRUGGS, United States Minister to Bogota. A Democratic House of Representatives has declared that one man can manage the foreign relations of the United States in all that region which lies between the Rio Grande and Tierra del Fuego. Mr. SCRUGGS, finding his time hanging heavily on his hands, before his place was yet abolished, went into the business of arbitration. The parties in dispute were certain citizens of Great Britain and the Government of the Republic of Colombia. As between Great Britain and Colombia, Mr. SCRUGGS had an easy choice. He gave a decision in favor of the former. We have never been told what Colombia thought of it, but the Queen of Great Britain is reported to have been very much pleased with the wisdom, sagacity, and learning which Mr. SCRUGGS exhibited in this affair. Five pounds sterling is the present which her gracious Majesty usually bestows upon a poor man who has been gifted with three children at one birth. But when she read the account of the Colombian arbitration, one morning, she laid down her *Times* with a decided air, and said that SCRUGGS should have an inkstand of silver.

The Queen reckoned without her host. SCRUGGS, although he came from Iowa, has a soul above bribes, whether they appear in the form of inkstands or dividends. He looked into his *Story on the Constitution,* a copy of which useful work is furnished to every American Minister and Consul, and after studying that provision which we have above quoted, waived the inkstand until he should receive permission of Congress to take it. The House considered his case, and decided that he should not accept the gift. Whether the House was in a cross and bilious mood on that particular occasion does not appear. At any rate it promptly agreed that Mr. SCRUGGS' inkstand should be indefinitely postponed. Undoubtedly Mr. SCRUGGS will be very much astonished. We dare not fancy the feelings of the Queen of Great Britain. She has been defeated in her generous intentions, and her inkstand goes a-begging. Congress, in a fit of virtue, has forbidden the receipt of the gift, as it has a constitutional right to do. There is no way of making things pleasant all around, unless the Queen should give the inkstand to Mrs. SCRUGGS. If there be a Mrs. SCRUGGS, and if the aforesaid palladium of our liberties does not include her in its inhibitions, here is a solution of an interesting international difficulty.

This Congress, unluckily for SCRUGGS, has been besieged with applications for permission to receive foreign presents. Rear Admiral ALMY wants leave to accept the Order of Kamehameha I. from King KALAKAUA, and EDWIN JAMES, United States Consul at San José, Guatemala, has asked permission to take a piece of silver plate which has been offered him by the Queen of Great Britain. The Senate, with strange inconsistency, allowed both of these officers the constitutional permission which they besought. But when it came to inkstands, the House seemed to think this sort of thing had gone too far. Mr. FAULKNER, in reporting adversely on the proposition to let Mr. SCRUGGS have his inkstand, noticed this action on the part of his committee as a return to the simple republican manners of our forefathers. Congress refused to allow THOMAS PINCKNEY, United States Minister to Spain and Great Britain, in 1798, to accept presents from those powers. Gen. JACKSON was not permitted to take a tract of land which the Creek Indians offered him while he was President. M. F. MAURY, while in the United States Navy, was tendered a gold medal by the King of Sweden, and, as his services were in the cause of science, and the medal was not intrinsically valuable, he was permitted to receive it. But when, some years later, the Shogoon of Japan sent President BUCHANAN a large assortment of silk night-gowns and a complete suit of lacquered scale-armor, that distinguished public functionary was obliged to hang up his presents in glass-cases in the Patent Office, where they molder away in company with a large variety of gifts similarly withheld from officers of the Government. If the President could have worn the gowns and the armor, the museum might have been deprived of this unique feature.

It has been suggested that gifts thus officially tendered might be accepted and sold to the highest bidder, and the avails turned into the national Treasury. A lion and a stud of Barbary horses were once given to a United States Consul at Tangier, by the Emperor of Morocco, and were thus disposed of, the National Museum not being in a condition to receive live curiosities. The spectacle of Mr. SCRUGGS' inkstand being put up at public vendue, like the unclaimed goods of a bonded warehouse, would be an edifying spectacle to "the effete monarchies." But any disposition of this mischievous present would be better than allowing Mr. SCRUGGS to subvert the foundations of republicanism with it. The framers of the Constitution dreaded foreign influences, and for that reason they prohibited our officers from receiving gifts, emoluments, or orders of nobility. Admiral ALMY may be a Knight of Kamehameha I., or Consul JAMES may use his silver plate, with comparative impunity. If Mr. SCRUGGS were allowed to bring home the Queen's silver inkstand, he might sow dissension in the North-west, and spread his ink in favor of monarchical institutions.

THE IMMIGRATION LAWS.

With the full text before us of the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the unconstitutionality of the head-money tax, we are still left in the dark on a more important aspect of the case than is involved in the collection of a revenue for the support of the Emigration Commission. That the State must provide for the support of some board charged with the duties pertaining to the Commissioners is a fact of less importance than that it should have the power to protect itself against the importation of paupers, criminals, diseased, and other undesirable persons. This point the Supreme Court does not decide, because that part of the statute was not properly before it; but as it expresses the opinion "that to Congress rightfully and appropriately belongs the power of legislation on the whole subject," it can scarcely be doubted what would have been the decision had this point also been under consideration. Probably the decision in the case of the Chinese woman, which declared the immigration law of California unconstitutional, may be found to clear up any remaining doubts there may be on the matter.

One of the arguments urged in support of the State law was that the ship-owner was not required to pay the head-money, but it was left optional with him to pay it or to execute a bond to the City, running for four years, in the sum of $300, to indemnify it against any loss which it might incur by the passenger becoming a charge on the public charity. The court holds that this condition was so onerous that its practical operation was to compel the owner to pay the tax; and the technical plea that, because the owner did not pay the tax until the passenger had been landed twenty-four hours, the tax was not one interfering with commerce, the court sweeps away on the ground of its practical effect. Whether the money was paid on landing or after it, the effect was the same. Payment was equally the condition of landing the passenger. Again, it was urged that the law occupied that neutral ground between State and Federal rights, where, in the absence of legislation by Congress, the State may act for itself. The court denies this, holding that commerce with foreign nations, which must include immigration, is placed strictly within the domain of Federal authority; and whether this authority has or has not been exercised for some specific object, the State is equally precluded from trenching on powers expressly reserved to the nation. This also disposes of the argument that the provisions of the statute are such as belong to the police powers of the States. The court states that it has given the whole subject the most exhaustive examination, because a previous case which came before it, covering nearly the same points, and involving the disputed ground of the limits of State and Federal rights, elicited such conflicting views among the Judges, that the discussion had not the weight of an authoritative opinion of the court.

The statutes of Louisiana, as well as of this State, are covered by the decision. The appeal from New-York was made against a decision of the Circuit Court affirming their validity; from Louisiana the appeal was made from one declaring them invalid; and the statutes of both States are nearly identical. The Commissioners of Emigration have decided to call the attention of the Legislature to the subject through the Governor. It will be equally the duty of Congress to take some action giving to the States the protection which they cannot provide for themselves.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Vermont, whose Republican State Conventions are to be held to-day, will send 112 delegates to Cincinnati.

Gen. Robert Toombs delivered his lecture on "Magna Charta" in Augusta, Ga., on Saturday evening, but, the *Constitutionalist* says, did not meddle much with the politics of the time in any other than a general way.

The Albany *Times* (Democratic) says that the Tilden resolution adopted by the Broome County Democratic Convention proves to have been the mildest and feeblest kind of a "first gun" in the Governor's Presidential canvass.

The Fort Wayne (Ind.) *Sentinel,* a Democratic paper, expresses the confident belief that if Landers becomes the Democratic gubernational standard-bearer, Mr. Hendricks will not receive the support of three States in the St. Louis Convention.

In connection with the Cincinnati Convention the Portsmouth (N. H.) *Chronicle* says: "If there are any office holders who are candidates for delegates we trust they will have the good sense to retire and let the people make the selections."

The Scranton (Penn.) *Times* ridicules the *World's* attempt to be jolly over the financial planks of the Pennsylvania Democratic platform, and intimates that when the *World* sees the Pennsylvania delegation voting solidly for Hendricks it will lose some of its present enthusiasm.

The Troy *Times* says: "Last Fall the people were told that if they would elect Gov. Tilden's youthful protégé Attorney General the canal thieves would be put through some very severe discipline in the courts. Now we are given to understand that Fairchild is so incompetent that he can do nothing without the aid of outside lawyers, and the Governor wants 'an ample appropriation' of money to pay counsel for doing the Attorney General's work."

The Republicans of Albany held their City Convention and renominated Hon. Edmund L. Judson for Mayor, by acclamation, after speeches highly eulogistic of him had been made by Mr. J. C. Cuyler and Hon. Henry R. Pierson. The other nominations were then made as follows: For Recorder, William H. Greene; Police Justice, James A. McKown; Justice of Justices' Court, Stephen V. R. Slade; Police Commissioners, Richard B. Rock and William M. Bender; School Commissioners, George B. Hoyt and William Morgan.

FLOODS IN FRANCE.

OVERFLOW OF THE RIVER SEINE.

GREAT DAMAGE DONE IN THE ENVIRONS OF THE CAPITAL—THE SUBURBAN VILLAGE OF IVRY SUBMERGED—AN INUNDATED PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, March 15, 1876.

The Seine has overflowed its banks and a great deal of damage has been done during the past two days in the environs of Paris. For two weeks the water has been so high that the omnibus-steamers, or *bateaux mouches,* had to stop their trips, being unable to pass under the arches of the bridges, and now these arches are filled completely and the lower ramparts are entirely under water. In the city, however, the banks are too well protected to permit of any great damage, although the cellars upon the left bank are flooded. The main sufferer in such inundation is the *Moniteur.* Its presses are located in the basement of the building, some three feet below the ordinary cellar level, and they are subject to such baths whenever the river rises above a certain point, or once every year, and sometimes twice. M. Dalloz has arranged some steam water-pumps in his press-rooms, and, by keeping them constantly at work, he can keep the water down long enough to work off his morning and evening editions, but his pressmen have to stand in water up to their waists. This is certainly printing under difficulties, but yet the *Moniteur* comes out fresh and smiling at its usual hour. It has one of the most complete printing establishments in France, but I think M. Dalloz would save money by removing his press-room from the cellar to the back yard. Above and below the city, where the Seine is unconfined by heavy stone masonry, the whole valley is overflowed. The country about Bercy and Charenton has been turned into a lake, and the inhabitants of Ivry have had to fly from their homes. The depot of wines at Bercy is almost submerged, thousands of casks of wine being entirely under water, and many a fine piece of Medoc or Beaune will be tolerably well watered before it can be freed from the clutches of the Seine. Some pretend, however, that no damage is done when the casks are full or nearly full of wine, and that the flavor is rather improved than otherwise. I do not know how this may be, but from the efforts made to keep the good wines out of the water's way I fancy that no great confidence is felt in this special treatment. Wines are delicate things, and have many inexplicable peculiarities. It is a fact that Burgundies should be drawn off into decanters in order to get their full flavor, and that certain Bordeaux wines taste better if kept lying in bottle upon the side; yet why these little items of treatment should make any difference is more than I can say.

The people of Ivry had a rude time of it night before last and yesterday. We had one of the severest tempests of the season, and the wind was higher than I remember to have seen it for years. Yet in the midst of this storm the people of the suburban villages were forced to fly from their homes. Some time ago, if I remember rightly, I spoke of the inundations in Germany, for the purpose of noting the admirable police precautions taken by the Government. The riverside inhabitants were warned of the approaching danger long enough in advance to enable them to prepare for it, and signal guns were fired to notify them that the moment for departure had come. The admirable discipline shown everywhere enabled the people to get away with all their penates and most of their worldly goods. I was struck by this fact, and it made so strong an impression upon my mind that I translated it into French and got a journalistic friend to publish it. To my surprise it seemed to impress no one here as it did me, and the whole thing seemed to be taken as a matter of course. One journal intimated that the Germans had been driven like sheep from their homes long before the danger reached them, which was another proof of the military tyranny that reigned in Prussia. Here we had two distinct ideas commingled and the important one was lost sight of altogether. There was an opportunity for demonstrating the importance of the warning that I tried to give sooner than I expected. When the Seine rose to the height of five yards I went again to my friend to get him to bring the matter up again. "What is the use?" he replied; "the Academy of Sciences has already published in the *Journal Officiel* that the water would rise to a certain height, and all the people know that they will be overflowed. Besides, it they were individually warned they would not go until forced away by the water. My appeal to the experience of the Prussians did not help my argument in the least. Day before yesterday the Police did warn the inhabitants of Ivry to leave, as they were in momentary danger, but no one obeyed the summons. They staid in their houses until forced out of them by the water, which happened at midnight in the midst of a terrible tempest. A sudden wave came sweeping down the Seine, and in less than one hour the lower stories of the houses were filled with water, and nearly everything in them destroyed. Appeals for help were then heard on every side. The Police worked with their usual heroic devotion, up to their waists in water, and the soldiers of the garrison were sent for to succor the persons pent up in their houses. Fortunately this wave was not immediately succeeded by another, and the people were gotten out by morning with the loss of only two or three lives in this particular locality. A sort of raft had been let down to a house by ropes, and two men were upon it when it gave way and both were drowned. The Police and the soldiers worked heroically, and saved a great many lives; but how much trouble and risk and actual loss might have been spared had there been a little discipline like that shown upon the Elbe! All this brings up the eternal question of authority—of interference with individual rights—of the duties of Government, and I should like the privilege of inviting Mr. Wendell Phillips to give us a a short sermon upon this disputed text. The inundations below the city, particularly at St. Denis, have also caused great damage, and the Marshal has gone out to-day to visit the localities and to distribute relief among the more needy of the sufferers.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

A GOVERNMENT VICTORY REPORTED—THE REVOLUTIONISTS IN PERIL—THE CITIZENS FLEEING TO TEXAS.

GALVESTON, March 28.—A special to the *News* dated Brownsville, Texas, March 27, just received, says: The Mexican Government troops, 300 strong, had two successful fights this morning—one with Maranjo and one with Araola. Gen. Maranjo had 250 and Araola about 40 men. Araola charged the whole party, and got badly whipped. Maranjo lost about 20 men killed, Araola 12, and the Government troops 20. The latter brought in about 15 prisoners. The National Guard of Matamoras commenced organizing yesterday. They had elected the officers of four companies, when Gens. Labarra and Toledo made their appearance and insisted upon their right to nominate the officers. Señor Fuertes read the law to them, and told them that the election was proceeding in accordance therewith. The result was a discontinuance of the election. The guard shouted "Death to Labarra!" and hurrahed for Diaz. They broke up in disorder and went home. Gen. Gonzalez is organizing and drilling revolutionists.

To-day some of Diaz's men came near Matamoras and fired into the town. The people are still moving to this side. Gen. Fuero wrote to Gen. Labarra to retire in the direction of Monterey, should he be unable to make head against Diaz. The avenues of retreat are now cleared, and if Diaz acts promptly he will win Matamoras, and then turn upon the column marching to its relief. An attack from Diaz is expected hourly. Judge Margaine and other prominent men left Matamoras to-day and came to this side.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, March 28.—In the Senate to-day the House bill repealing the charter of the Southern Association for the Benefit of Widows and Orphans of the Southern States was passed—yeas 20, nays 8. It has gone to the Governor for approval. Both houses adjourned to-day till 8 P. M. to-morrow, the last day of the session, when final communication with the Executive will be had. The Governor has signed the bill repealing section 56 of the Tobacco Inspection laws, which practically abolishes compulsory inspections, and sweeps away some tobacco laws of more than a hundred years' standing.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE DIRECT CABLE COMPANY.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS—COURSE OF THE DIRECTORS IN MAINTAINING AN INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATION SUSTAINED—HISTORY OF THE INTERRUPTIONS.

LONDON, March 28.—The annual meeting of the Direct United States Cable Company was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon street, at noon to-day, and passed off satisfactorily. The policy of the Directors in maintaining an independent organization was sustained. The report of the Chairman, of which the following is an epitome, was adopted unanimously: The company's line was completed and opened for public traffic on the 15th of September, 1875. On the 27th of that month it was interrupted, but was repaired by the Faraday, on the 5th of November. Scarcely had the Faraday returned to England when the line was again broken, on the 10th December. It was again repaired and opened for traffic on the 10th January, 1876. On the 23d January, 1876, the line was interrupted for the third time, and it was repaired on the 1st of March, and the whole line is now, as it was from the commencement, in perfect condition, electrically and mechanically. The first two fractures took place in the Ireland-Nova Scotia section of the company's cable, and the last in the Nova Scotia-New-Hampshire section. All these breakages occurred in parts of the company's line which were laid in the Summer of 1874, in water from seventy to one hundred fathoms deep, and at a distance of eighty to one hundred miles from the nearest land. During the whole of two fishing seasons and one Winter these sections remained intact and uninjured. Looking at these facts, coupled with the extraordinary coincidence of each break taking place so shortly after the return of the Faraday, and followed up with false reports as to the quality of the company's cable, the Directors were induced to invite Sir William Thompson, F. R. S., and Mr. F. J. Bramwell, F. R. S., to investigate the circumstances attending the first two fractures, and to express their opinion on the state of the company's property. The report prepared by these two eminent engineers has been circulated by the shareholders *in extenso*, but the Directors would especially invite attention to the following extracts: First, as to the cause of fractures: "At the risk of repeating ourselves, we think it well to state definitely that our experiments and examinations of the cable convince us it is one of an extremely strong form; that it has suffered no deterioration whatever from its immersion for a period of about a year and a half in the sea, and that the fractures have been caused by violence applied by an instrument, and not by any abrasion or rubbing, or any influence of that kind." Secondly, as to the quality of the cable: "It is to the scrupulous care which has been exercised to prevent any fault, however minute, from being left in the cable that the chief delay in its completion was owing. This delay, however, has not been incurred in vain, for it is to the precautions which entailed the delay that the exceedingly perfect electrical condition of the cable as it now lies is due. We think the contractors deserve great credit for their unfailing determination however deep the water and however small the fault, to slur over nothing, and for the great efficiency of the means, material and personal, with which they carried on the operations, often in very heavy weather, and much of them in Winter, and for their final success in giving you a thoroughly perfect cable." Since this report was written the Directors have received from their representative on board the Faraday a telegram that the two ends of the fracture of January, 1876, have been recovered, and that they show conclusively that the cable must have been brought up intact, and then chopped through by an ax or hatchet. Although a repairing ship, properly manned and equipped, is a costly matter, the board feel that these occurrences show the necessity of such an expenditure. Pending the completion of measures now in progress for a suitable ship, Messrs. Siemens Brothers have placed the Faraday, with a competent staff and all necessary appliances, at the disposal of the company, at a sum which the board consider advantageous to the company. During the time the company was enabled to work uninterruptedly for a period of upward of a month the traffic receipts surpassed the expectations of the Directors, increasing day by day until the fracture of the 10th of December, when they had reached an average gross sum of nearly six hundred pounds a day, thus giving the company, formed with a capital equivalent to only about fifteen per cent. of the aggregate nominal capital of the two transatlantic cable companies, a gross receipt of messages reaching nearly thirty per cent. of the whole traffic. These results quite confirm the Directors in the opinion previously expressed to the shareholders, that a second cable is essential to the stability of this company, and would at once place it in a permanently prosperous condition; they trust, therefore, that the day is not distant when such a proposition will commend itself to their unanimous support.

The fractures which have occurred have naturally interfered with the traffic, but it is again growing, and the Directors hope that, after a short period of uninterrupted business, it will regain its former standard. The Directors fully believe that the company possesses the best transatlantic cable; its transmitting power is twice as high as was anticipated from the specification, and signals are transmitted with perfect regularity, insuring high speed and great accuracy.

The capital of the company not having been found sufficient, chiefly in consequence of the change in the route of the cable, sanctioned by the extraordinary general meeting held on the 7th of August, 1873, and the heavy expenditure for repairs, the Directors have, under the powers given to them by the articles of association, created debentures of £100 each, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, and repayable in five years, for £100,000. These debentures will form an addition to the capital of the company, and are now offered to the shareholders at par, ten per cent. to be paid on allotment, and the balance on the 1st of May. Interest will be allowed from the 1st of February, thereby practically reducing the price to a fraction above ninety-eight per cent.

The meeting lasted three hours. On the motion of the Chairman that the Directors' report for the past year be adopted, an amendment to reject it was proposed by the amalgamation party. This was finally withdrawn, and the report was adopted unanimously.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BOILER EXPLOSION—THE QUEEN'S INTENDED ABSENCE—THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE—THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH—AN EXTRADITION CASE.

GLASGOW, March 28.—To-day the boiler of a locomotive attached to a construction train on the Glasgow and South-western Railway exploded. Five persons were killed outright and nine badly injured.

LONDON, March 28.—To-day, in accordance with the notice previously given, Mr. Anderson, a member of the House of Commons for Glasgow, questioned the Government as to the absence from the country of her Majesty during a session of Parliament. Mr. Disraeli in replying said the last preceding absence of the monarch during a Parliamentary session was in 1872. The present journey of the Queen, he said, was a strictly domestic affair. Every arrangement had been made to prevent any inconvenience to the public business.

In the House of Lords to-day the Duke of Buccleuch emphatically denied that he intended to second the Earl of Shaftesbury's motion for an address praying the Queen not to assume the title of Empress.

The latest betting on the inter-university boat race is six to five in favor of Oxford.

Sir Henry Halford says he has received letters from Col. Gildersleeve and Major Leech in relation to the proposed international rifle contest in America this season, but they do not alter the situation. The Scotch persist in separate representation, so the Scotch and Irish teams will go, but there will probably be no English team.

Charles Brent accused of frauds against the Falls City Tobacco Bank, at Louisville, Ky., was again brought up on remand at the Bow Street Police Court to-day. The depositions of Levi Warren, the President of the bank, were read, stating his belief that Brent had forged a check for $15,000. A warrant was produced authorizing Officer Wilkinson, of Pinkerton's detective force, to take the prisoner to the United States. Eugene Warren, son of the President of the bank, identified Brent. The latter declined to make any statement or ask any questions. The prosecuting attorney drew the attention of the Magistrate, Sir Thomas Henry, to the fact that the prisoner was charged both with forging and uttering. He also reminded him of the evidence of Inspector Shore, who brought Brent from Ireland, that the prisoner admitted his crime. Brent was then committed. Wilkinson has a return ticket for himself and the prisoner, and will probably sail on the 13th of April, or the following week.

ITALY.

THE NEW MINISTRY AND THE PREFECTS—THE MINISTERIAL PROGRAMME—ARTIST LITIGATION.

ROME, March 28.—The Prefects of Rome, Milan, Turin, Palermo, and Naples have resigned because they object to serve under the party of the Left.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Prime Minister Depretis announced the programme of the new Ministry. It comprises reform of the electoral laws, so as to give real liberty, and the restoration of the absolute independence of the magistracy. The Government will also introduce measures relative to the railway convention, which will aim at the separation of the Italian and Austrian systems, and the purchase of the Upper Italian lines; the Government, however, will only work the roads temporarily. The Ministry will attempt to qualify the law to provide for compulsory popular education. The financial condition of the country is greatly improved. A forced currency, however, still exists and presents a danger upon the removal of which the Ministry will concentrate its attention. The Ministry will continue to act with the same prudence as the late Government in regard to its foreign policy; will carry on the work of the late Government relative to the Army and Navy. It intends to be neither aggressive nor hostile to the Church, but to hold aloof from any idea of conciliating it. The Government pledges itself to observe existing laws, reserving, however, the right to introduce measures for further securing liberty of conscience and regulating the administration of ecclesiastical property. Signor Depretis, in concluding his explanation of the programme, said the Government ought not to be a mere party, and would therefore accept the cooperation of all. He appealed to the Chamber not to obstruct the Cabinet's first attempts.

FLORENCE, March 27.—The suit brought against Larkin G. Mead, the American sculptor, by a former employe, concerning the Lincoln Monument, which was originally decided in favor of the defendant, and subsequently appealed, has again resulted in a complete victory for Mead.

SPAIN.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY UNDER DISCUSSION IN THE CORTES—A STEAMER EXPLOSION.

MADRID, March 28.—In the Congress yesterday, Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo read a draft of the Constitution similar to that compiled last year. He also read a royal decree authorizing the Ministers to submit the constitutional question to the Cortes. The Senate continues to discuss the address in reply to the royal speech, the question of religious liberty forming the principal subject of debate. The *Epoca* declares the Cortes will approve the principle of religious toleration. The Vatican will be compelled to accept it. The *España* says it is authorized by the Papal Nuncio and the Archbishop of Toledo to deny the statement that the Vatican ever granted Señor Sagasta's Ministry the least concession in relation to liberty of public worship.

SAN SEBASTIAN, March 28.—The boiler of the Spanish steamer Elvira exploded to-day, and the vessel sank off Rapages. Many persons on board were killed and wounded.

LONDON, March 28.—A Madrid dispatch to the *Standard* says a petition in favor of Catholic unity, signed by the Papal Nuncio and the Spanish Bishops, was presented to the Cortes yesterday.

WRECK OF A PASSENGER STEAMER.

THE JOWAD LOST IN THE ARABIAN SEA—NEARLY FIVE HUNDRED PILGRIMS DROWNED.

LONDON, March 28.—Advices received here to-day from India by mail report that the steamship Jowad, from Shehr, has been wrecked in the Arabian Sea. She had aboard about five hundred pilgrims, chiefly Persians bound to Bushire. Three men, who are supposed to be the only survivors, have reached Hodeida.

THE TURKISH INSURRECTION.

THE CONFERENCE A FAILURE—THE TURKISH LEADERS REFUSE ANY GUARANTEES OF SECURITY TO REFUGEES.

LONDON, March 29.—The correspondent of the *Times* at Ragusa telegraphs as follows: "The conference between Baron Rodich and the Turkish officials is considered a complete failure. The Turks refuse to give any guarantee of personal security to the refugees, and show no desire to conciliate them or to propose acceptable conditions of pacification. I have conversed with Ali and Wassa Effendi and find them absolutely unable or unwilling to appreciate the danger of their position. In official circles here conciliation is considered hopeless. The reports of insurgent defeats are false. No band has been driven across the frontier by force. On Sunday the Turks entered a Christian village, murdered three men and four women, and brought their heads to Bilek in triumph."

FRANCE.

A UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION SOON TO BE HELD IN PARIS—RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS BY FLOODS—ELECTION ANNULLED.

PARIS, March 28.—A decree of Marshal MacMahon, promulgated to-day, announces incidentally that a Universal International Exhibition will shortly be held in Paris.

VERSAILLES, March 28.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day a grant of $350,000 was unanimously voted for the relief of the sufferers by the recent inundations. The election of M. Gavini, Bonapartist, in Corsica, was annulled. Minister Dufaure stated that he would consider whether Gavini should be prosecuted for issuing a placard promising the return of the Empire.

LONDON, March 29.—The *Times'* special dispatch from Paris contains the following: Mr. Pillon, the eminent Greek scholar, is dead. The International Exhibition will be held in 1878, or 1879, at the latest. The Prefects of the Seine and Police have been appointed members of the Permanent Exhibition Committee.

THE MOLLY MAGUIRES.

KELLY'S TRIAL TO COMMENCE AT MAUCH CHUNK TO-DAY—THE OTHER INDICTMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MAUCH CHUNK, March 28.—The struggle for Kelly's life will commence to-morrow morning. Mr. Kalofus, one of the counsel for the accused, took the initiative this morning by filing a motion of a change of venue, on the ground of undue public prejudice against his client. Objections to the removal of the cause were made by Mr. Hughes, one of the counsel for the Commonwealth. The Judge took the papers, and will hear the argument at the opening of court in the morning. It is understood that Mr. Kalofus also contemplates assailing the array of jurors, urging irregularity in selection as a bar to the progress of the trial at this time. Both of these questions were fully considered when Doyle was put upon trial, and the ruling asked for was refused by the court. The selection of the jury will be harder than it was when Doyle was put in jeopardy of his life, and a panel may not be obtained before Friday or Saturday. In the meantime, the formidable array of counsel on both sides are preparing for an earnest and sturdy struggle. Kelly, who is a mere boy in age and experience, maintains a composure remarkable in one of his years. The case is deemed quite as desperate as that of Doyle, and there does not appear a chance for his escape from the penalty due to his crime. The Grand Jury returned a true bill against Alexander Campbell, James Carroll, and Hugh McGeehan, for complicity in the Jones murder, thus making six persons under indictment for that terrible affair. Campbell's case will go over to the June term of court, and in the meantime Carroll and McGeehan may get their deserts over in Schuylkill, and thus Carbon County will be saved the trouble and expense of trying them. Doyle seems to have been left entirely to his fate.

ALBANY.

BUSINESS IN BOTH HOUSES.

LEGISLATION DELAYED BY TALKING MEMBERS—THE STATE PRISON INVESTIGATION—THE COURT OF ARBITRATION APPROPRIATION—POWERS OF THE CANAL BOARD—THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 28, 1876.

If the promise of an early adjournment made by the Legislature at the commencement of the session is to be fulfilled, three or four members of the lower house (their names will be given if they continue the practice) will have to refrain from displaying their oratorical powers, wearing out the patience of their associates, and wasting much valuable time. Day after day the gentlemen in question rise in their places, and without reason or excuse deliver long and, for the most part, senseless addresses upon subjects in which they are not interested and about which they know very little. One of the men referred to is from Rockland, another is from New-York, and perhaps the worst of all is from Cayuga, and they seem to think that they, of all the Assembly, are the only persons able to talk upon the bill which is under consideration, whether it is an act to erect a $50 bridge over a canal in Onondaga County, or a resolution to amend the State Constitution. The best men of both parties in the Legislature are, of course, indignant and disgusted at the course which is being taken by these members; and they have determined to use every means in their power to prevent what is fast becoming an outrage upon the industrious and conscientious majority. Another practice which has retarded the session is the habit some members have fallen into of asking for the consideration of a bill out of its order. Mr. Brown, of Auburn, made a move in the right direction this morning by objecting to a request of this kind.

The bill introduced by Senator Schoonmaker, with the advice of Gov. Tilden, providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the State prisons of New-York, came up in the House this morning on its third reading, and was passed after a long and tedious debate.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

More than an hour was wasted this morning in a useless debate on that section of the annual Appropriation bill which makes provision for the payment of the Judge and Clerk of the New-York Chamber of Commerce Court of Arbitration. The salary of the Judge is $10,000 per annum, and that of his clerk $3,000. When the court was organized it was the opinion of the organizers that the fees would be amply sufficient to pay the salaries of the Judge and Clerk. Experiment demonstrated that the fees collected would not pay a tenth of the expenses. Application was again made to the Legislature, and the insertion secured in the annual appropriation bill of a clause providing that such parts of the salaries of the Judge and Clerk as the fees of the court would not be sufficient to pay should be raised by taxation of the State at large. This year the clause was stricken out in the Senate after much debate. It was reinstated by a Conference Committee, with the proviso that the expense of the court be borne by the City of New-York.

After a long debate a vote was taken, and the clause was allowed to remain in the bill as reported by the Conference Committee.

Senator St. John's bill to enlarge the powers of the Canal Board provoked a sharp debate when it came up for a third reading. When it was reached Senator Harris moved to have it recommitted with instructions to strike out the fourth section. The section in question delegates to a committee of three of the Canal Board all the powers of that board to make investigations and send for persons and papers in any part of the State. Such power, the Senator said, he was willing to confer on a quorum of the Canal Board, but he thought it would be unwise and unjust to give such extraordinary power to three men. Senator Woodin made a strong speech in favor of striking out the section. He had, he said, at one time been persuaded to support the section, but reflection had taught him that it would be unwise to confer so much power on three men. He had been informed, and would be able to prove if necessary, that the authors of the bill—he did not mean to refer to the gentleman who introduced it—had in view the appointment of a certain committee who would use their position to harass men who were unfriendly to Gov. Tilden. This was, the speaker said, openly boasted, and more than that, a member of the Canal Board had, with his own lips, declared to the speaker that certain men, who had already been selected, would be placed on that committee, and that they would take means to weaken the influence of some men who were unfriendly to Gov. Tilden. The motion to recommit, with instructions to strike out the fourth section, was carried.

The Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections submitted his report on the Jacobs-Cavanagh case. The report declared Mr. Jacobs elected by six majority.

The Legislature will meet in joint session to-day to elect a Regent to the University to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Prosper M. Wetmore.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN RAILWAY COMPANIES AND THE PUBLIC.

The Committee on Legislation of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association met the Senate Committee on Railroads at the Delavan House to-day, to present arguments in behalf of the bill providing a Board of Railway Commissioners for the State. The members of this committee are Charles Watrous, F. A. Conkling, A. B. Miller, Simon Sterne, Harvey Farrington, Theo. F. Lees, and John F. Henry. In the principal argument advanced by the committee it was set forth that the bill referred to was based upon an act providing a similar board for the State of Massachusetts, and that the committee had the benefit of the advice and experience of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., in its preparation. It was urged that the importance of the establishment of just and proper relations between the railway companies and the public has been becoming more and more apparent during the last twenty years, during which time the business transacted by the railroads has increased more than fourfold. As an indication of the importance of the subject, the committee stated that the amount paid for transporting freight alone, over the railroads of this State, during the year 1874, was $65,085,604, and that there was no law on the statute books regulating the rates charged. During the same period the total amount paid on freight carried over the canals was about one-sixth of the sum named. In addition, over twenty-five million dollars were derived from passenger traffic on the railroads, and upward of seven million dollars from other sources, making in the aggregate more than six times the sum of the entire revenues of the State derived from taxation.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL RELATING TO ARREARS OF ASSESSMENTS IN NEW-YORK—LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—In the Assembly this evening Senator Morrissey's bill relating to the payment of assessments for local improvements in New-York City was passed. It provides that all assessments for local improvements in the City of New-York, confirmed prior to the 1st day of January, 1876, and which at the time of the passage of this act have been returned to the Clerk of Arrears for collection, may be paid at the option of the person liable to pay the same in three equal installments, as follows: The first installment on or before the 31st day of December, 1876; the second installment on or before the 31st day of December, 1877, and the third installment on or before the 31st day of December, 1878, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. But nothing contained in the section shall prohibit the person liable to pay any assessment from paying the whole of such assessment in one payment, if he may so desire. No lien shall be enforced by the City for the payment of such assessments, or any part or portion thereof, if payment of the same is made as provided, and nothing contained in the bill shall in any way affect the rights or remedies of the City in relation to said assessments and the recovery thereof, except that the payments may be made as provided. Upon a failure in the payment of the assessments as provided, the privileges by the statute conferred shall be forfeited, and the assessments or the balance remaining unpaid may, upon such forfeiture, be enforced as if the statute had never been passed.

Senator Woodin reported with many amendments to-night from the Committee on Cities the bill introduced by him in the early part of the session entitled: "An act in relation to local government in the City of New-York." The general grant of powers not otherwise extended to the Common Council is withdrawn. Vetoes and money outlays are to be made by a four-fifths vote. No ordinance resulting in an expenditure of money may be passed, unless the Controller testifies to the existence of an appropriation to meet the expenditure. This clause has reference to ordinances that do not involve the levying of an assessment. All that portion of the bill constituting Boards of Revision and Correction and Street Openings and Improvements is stricken out. The amendments give the confirmation of all assessments to the former board as now existing, and extend the powers of the latter board over the entire City. To this board is intrusted the supervision of three Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, who are to perform the duties now intrusted to each board of such Commissioners in each particular proceeding for opening and straightening streets, &c., for all such proceedings. In the amendments relating to contracts, the power of the Controller is largely increased. He is also enabled to issue at his own discretion consolidated bonds running ten years, at an interest of six per cent., in payment of all assessment bonds properly chargeable against the City Treasury. The provisions in regard to the sinking fund are left substantially unchanged, but the excise fees are diverted from this fund and used in reducing the estimates of the Department of Charities and Correction. They are now applied to private charities.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

GOV. BEDLE'S NOMINATIONS FOR STATE OFFICERS CONFIRMED — DAMMING THE DELAWARE—A GENERAL CITY LAW REQUIRED BY THE CONSTITUTION — SUNDAY LEGISLATION BY THE ASSEMBLY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Tuesday, March 28, 1876.

In the House in the morning an effort was made to reconsider the vote by which the bill forfeiting the licenses of liquor-dealers convicted of violating the Sunday laws and forbidding the renewal of their licenses within a year was passed. The effort failed, and the bill will now go to the Senate for concurrence. There was a long debate on the bill preventing the running of excursion trains through the State on Sundays and allowing each road to run only two accommodation trains on Sundays. But the bill finally passed by a vote of 32 to 22. At the afternoon session there was a short debate over a bill proposing to dam the Delaware at Trenton for mill purposes. The members from the southern section of the State protested that the proposed dam will interfere with the shad fishing. The bill was warmly championed by Messrs. Lewis, Brewster, and others, who contended that the proposed damming will make one of the finest water powers in the country. The bill passed by a vote of 42 to 9.

The Senate this afternoon went into executive session in relation to Gov. Bedle's nominations for State officers. The nominations were Henry S. Little, for Clerk in Chancery; Henry C. Kelsey, for Secretary of State, and Gen. Gershom Mott, for State Prison Keeper. They have been for weeks "hanging fire." This evening they were confirmed. The nomination of Thomas Anderson, of Sussex, and Messrs. Barcalow and Sanderson, of Passaic, for Common Pleas Judges, were also confirmed, as well as three Pilot Commissioners who were reappointed.

When one of the proposed amendments to the charter of the City of Paterson reached the Senate this afternoon, it was objected that, being an act of special legislation for cities, it was unconstitutional. This question has never been settled authoritatively, and much diversity of opinion has existed on the point. In order to get the sense of the Senate upon the subject, Senator Abbett offered a resolution declaring such special legislation unconstitutional. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 17 to 2. The gentlemen who desire amendments to the city charter will be obliged, therefore, to have their wants provided for in a general City law.

When John Hopper took his place in the Senate as a representative of Passaic County, Adam Carr, his Republican competitor in the election, contested his seat on the ground of fraud and irregularity in one of the wards of Paterson. The Senate Committee on Elections have been for two years investigating the matter. To-day they reported that though irregularities had been discovered, they were not of sufficient consequence to vitiate the election, and they declared Senator Hopper as rightfully entitled to the seat he occupies. Gov. Bedle went to Philadelphia to-day to hold a conference with the Governor of Delaware on the differences existing between the Salem County fishermen and the Delaware authorities.

CHARTER ELECTIONS.

ANNUAL ELECTIONS FOR TOWN OFFICERS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—THE SUPERVISORS PROBABLY ELECTED.

The annual elections for town officers were held in Westchester County yesterday. The late hour at which the canvass of the votes was completed rendered it impossible to obtain the results in all cases definitely. The following is a list of the Supervisors probably elected, as far as heard from:

Bedford.—Moses W. Fish, Republican, re-elected; opposition candidate, Stephen A. Sutton, Democrat.

Cortland.—Coffin S. Brown, Democrat, re-elected; opposition candidate, Alexander D. Dunbar, Republican.

Greenburg.—Abram O. Wilson, Democrat, re-elected; no opposition.

Harrison.—Edward Willets, Democrat; no opposition.

Lewisboro'.—John C. Holmes, Republican, re-elected.

Mamaroneck.—Charles H. Birney, Republican, re-elected; opposition candidates, William M. Gumoling, Democrat, and an Independent Republican.

Mount Pleasant.—Moses W. Taylor, Democrat; opposition candidate, James S. See, Republican.

New-Castle.—Francis M. Carpenter, Liberal Republican; no opposition.

New-Rochelle.—George A. Ackerman, Democrat, re-elected; opposition candidate, E. M. Tompkins, Republican.

North Castle.—James Hopkins, Republican, re-elected; opposition candidate, Aaron Reed, Democrat.

North Salem.—A. Close, Republican, re-elected; no opposition.

Pelham.—James Hyatt, Democrat, re-elected; no opposition.

Poundridge.—Miles Adams, Democrat; opposition candidate, —— Richardson, Republican.

Rye.—Samuel W. Johnson, Democrat, re-elected; opposition candidate, N. P. Barham, Republican.

Scarsdale.—Francis Secor, Democrat, re-elected; no opposition.

Somers.—Thaddeus Crane, Republican, re-elected; no opposition.

Yonkers.—Jacob Read, Democrat, re-elected; no opposition.

Yorktown.—John W. Carpenter, Democrat; opposition candidate Joseph F. Palmer, Republican.

SARATOGA, March 28.—At the charter election here to-day the Republicans won a sweeping victory, electing as the President of the village Stephen H. Richards by 430 majority, and two out of three of the Trustees. The last President of the village was a Democrat.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 29—1 A. M.—For New-England severe gales on the coast and rain or snow, decidedly low barometer, followed during the night by colder weather and south-west to north-west winds.

For the Middle States clearing weather in the southern portion and rain or snow in the northern portion, followed during the night by colder northerly or north-westerly winds and rising barometer.

The danger will increase in the Mississippi River below Cairo. The Lower Ohio, Cumberland, and Tennessee Rivers will continue to rise.

Cautionary signals continue on the Atlantic coast from Wilmington to Eastport.

Display of cautionary signals will be resumed at the lake stations on April 1.

THE PHILADELPHIA LEDGER.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, which is deservedly one of the most prosperous newspapers in the country, on Monday last entered upon its forty-first year. At the same time it was much increased in size, and appeared in a new and handsome dress throughout. The *Ledger*, under the proprietorship of Mr. George W. Childs, has become noted for the conciseness and completeness with which the local and general news has been furnished its readers, while its unsurpassed advantages in Philadelphia as an advertising medium have been appreciated and availed of by all classes of citizens. At the same time the paper has maintained a character for conservatism and correctness of statement extremely difficult of attainment. The *Ledger* is now considerably more than four times the size of the paper when first published, and claims that it contains more matter than any other two-cent paper in the country.

OTHER PAPERS.

The Reading (Penn.) *Times and Dispatch* on Monday appeared in an entire new dress of remarkable legibility and neatness. The *Times and Dispatch* is a thorough-going Republican paper, without being blind to the party's faults. It is a credit to Reading, and deserves a generous recognition from its citizens.

The Newark (N. J.) *Courier* announces that Mr. J. Monroe Reuck has purchased a half interest in that newspaper, and that the business management of the establishment will hereafter be in his hands. Mr. Reuck is an experienced journalist, and until recently was edited the Orange (N. J.) *Journal*. The editorial management of the *Courier* will remain in the hands of Mr. John Y. Foster, under whose control it has heretofore won a good reputation for enterprise and vivacity.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* has made an engagement with Mr. Henry W. Grady, lately connected with the Atlanta *Herald*, for daily correspondence from different parts of the country, and speaks of him thus: "Mr. Grady is the most brilliant of our young journalists. He has talents of the brightest and keenest order, and an imagination as 'bounding as a barb.' His style is as sparklin as his literary materials are full of pith and freshness. There is a bloom upon all of his writings which is seldom found among older members of the press, whose daily tread-mill work, during many years of hard service, makes even the poet's dream a commonplace reality."

LOBSTER POTS DESTROYED.

PORTLAND, March 28.—The late gale destroyed the lobster pots on the coast, causing a loss of $4,500. The owners, in many cases, are too poor to replace the pots, and lobsters will in consequence be scarce for some time to come.

THE EMMA MINE CASE.

GEN. SCHENCK'S EXPLANATION.

A FRANK AND MANLY ACCOUNT OF HIS CONNECTION WITH THE ENTERPRISE—HIS LOSS AS A STOCKHOLDER $65,000—THE TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES AGAINST HIM DISPROVED.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The examination of Gen. Schenck was finished to-day in the direct statement, and to-morrow cross-examination will begin. His statement to-day was full of interest. It was graphic, direct, clear, and bore the marks of truthfulness. He has no doubt stated all material facts upon which he will be judged. It seems not the occasion for the hasty pen of a correspondent to generalize. The following very full and correct abstract will enable every reader to judge for himself how far wrong was the course of our Minister to England. It is pretty safe to say that if the mine had proved successful, and the shareholders had made large profits, and the general loss had been a gain, there would have been no investigation, and Gen. Schenck would still remain in London. He tried to make money by speculation and failed. Many another man, not a public officer, has been wrecked in the same way; but the odds against a man in Gen. Schenck's position were too great, and when he cast the die he risked too much. The calamity that has fallen upon him would have sent Park, or Albert Grant, or possibly Senator Stewart home to dinner cross, and with a bad appetite. Schenck was not used to it, and lost his office as well as his money. After reading a paper to the Committee, in regard to his appearance before it, he began by stating his first knowledge of the Emma Mine enterprise, which agreed substantially with the statement of Senator Stewart.

The whole matter of the purchase of stock was settled between Schenck and Park two or three days before the end of October, 1871, or, at any rate, prior to the 1st day of November. This the witness knew, because on the 1st day of November the agreement was reduced to writing and executed. The writings then made were laid before the committee. The first paper was a note in which Schenck promised to pay £10,000 one year from date. The second was a paper in which Park agrees to transfer to Schenck 500 shares of stock and guarantees dividends of two per cent. a month. Schenck afterward voluntarily permitted the rate to be reduced to one and one-half per cent. The third paper is an agreement by Gen. Schenck in certain contingencies to mortgage his house in Washington to secure the payment of the note. At a later period in the examination Gen. Schenck referred to the testimony of Lyon as to having heard from Park that these papers were fixed up after the transaction and dated back to cover the case. Gen. Schenck stated most emphatically that the papers were executed at the time when they purported to be, and that they were executed before any suggestion had been made to him that he should become a manager of the company. This arrangement with Schenck was made while Park and Stewart were being fooled by Coates and Hankey. Schenck remembers to have heard the former name, but never the latter. It appears from Schenck's testimony, though it does not come out very clearly, that Coates and Hankey's proposition covered an agreement for two per cent. dividends, and Park was less hopeful when the expected sale to this firm fell through, and he then complained that he might not be able to make the dividend so large as he had first promised. Then in December the rate was reduced in the agreement.

Gen. Schenck then entered upon a history of his connection with the company as a Director, and he prefaced his statement by saying he thought that in consenting to become a Director he made the great mistake in his connection with the affair. It was a day or two after the close of the transaction in the 500 shares of stock that some one—perhaps Stewart, or it might have been Park—suggested that Schenck should be a manager. Schenck at first would not consent. They told him they wanted somebody in London in connection with the management to look after American interests. Gen. Schenck still objected. He doubted at first the propriety of his becoming connected with the management of the company, but, even if that doubt should be resolved, he wanted to know who the other Directors were to be. He offered in testimony a letter from Senator Stewart naming six gentlemen of high respectability, four of whom did actually become Directors. Three of them were members of Parliament, and all were wealthy and gentlemen of social position. He was not acquainted with these gentlemen at the time, but learned of their character from Mr. Moran, the Secretary of Legation. There was nothing in the positions of his associates that could be objected to. He then learned of the precedent of the Minister of Portugal, the oldest member of the diplomatic corps, who was not only a manager but Chairman of the board of a corporation. This precedent has been repeatedly published. It settled Gen. Schenck's doubts.

The prospectus of the company Gen. Schenck had no hand in preparing. He does not remember whether he saw it before it was issued, but supposed he did. He had no doubt that the statements made in the prospectus were true. His first knowledge that his connection with the company as a Director was a subject of criticism was derived from some republication in the New-York *Evening Post* from the London *Economist*. He thought it strange that he should be criticised for a connection with this company while the Minister to Portugal was not complained of for his connection with the steel tramway company. He did not understand the reason unless it was because of the feeling that mining companies were held to be more hazardous than other property. Immediately upon learning of the criticism he telegraphed to Mr. Fish, and a correspondence ensued, which has been published. Mr. Fish's reply to his telegram fixed his resolution to resign his position as Director immediately, and on the 1st of December he was present at a meeting of the board and informed them of his intention. On the 6th of December he wrote his resignation, which was sent to the next meeting, a few days thereafter. Gen. Schenck produced the original draft of this resignation, with the changes that had been made, which showed that the published resignation was precisely that which he prepared in the first instance, without aid or suggestion, except the change which left him at liberty to dispose of his stock if he should choose. The sentence as he first wrote it, reads: "I shall gladly continue to hold as a desirable investment all the shares I have been able to take." It is changed from the rough draught to read, "I still hold all the shares I have been able to take." This testimony disproves the story of Lyon that Schenck wrote an unsatisfactory letter of resignation, and changed it at the dictation of Park. About this time Schenck saw Albert Grant, and did not know till the moment he met him that such a man existed. Schenck attended but two meetings of the board previous to that at which he verbally tendered his resignation, and never attended the meetings afterward, although he had given proxies for his stock to be voted upon on two or three occasions. For instance, when there was an attempt to close up the affairs of the company his stock voted in the opposition, because he still believed it to be a valuable property. The fact that Park retained so large a number of shares helped to increase Schenck's confidence in the enterprise. Finally the company, as it was explained to Schenck, wanted some of Park's shares to be placed on the market to affect the quotations, and Park proposed to sell 8,000 shares to the company. Schenck, as a shareholder, applied for 500 shares, but only 300 were allotted him. The shares were carried by Park for him fifteen or twenty days, and then he sold at a profit of about two thousand pounds.

He signed the transfer as is usual in blank, and afterward found the purchaser was Fisher. This was Schenck's lucky strike, and he and a friend interested with him became excited. They immediately put up the £2,000 as margin, and bought 500 shares, when at about the highest point they ever reached. In the meantime he was receiving regularly the one and one-half per cent. per month on his original purchase. Everything was going smoothly. Mr. Fish wrote, inquiring whether it was Schenck's purpose to resign, as he had formerly intimated, and urging him to remain two or three years longer; but if Schenck was determined otherwise, desiring early information. The letter reached Gen. Schenck in Spain, and he immediately answered that he had changed his mind; he would be glad to remain three years longer or more at his post. He mentioned that one objection in his mind originally to holding the position had been in a measure removed by a successful investment which he had made, which enabled him to eke out the Government allowances. The investment to which he referred was the stock of the Emma Mine, on which at that time he was receiving about nine thousand dollars a year as dividends. On his way back to England he learned at Paris that the dividends would not probably be paid the next month, and the price of the shares rapidly went down, so that he soon afterward sold out the 500 shares bought for speculation at a loss of between four and five thousand pounds. This ended his speculation in the Emma mine stock, and rather dissipated the bright hopes that had been expressed to the Secretary of State while the General was in Spain. The General remembers that to settle up the losses by this speculation, he made a draft, while at home in 1873, for something over sixteen thousand dollars, the firm of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. voluntarily reducing the amount of the debt to secure payment of the balance. The General says he intends, if ever he is able, to pay the remainder of the loss.

The General then returned to his original investment in the 500 shares, and related minutely its history. He had friends in Paris whom he promised a portion of the stock. He desired to part with as few as possible, and finally, on the 1st of January, Mr. Bates, his friend, made Mrs. Bates a present of twenty-five shares, which Gen. Schenck transferred to her, receiving £500, which he immediately paid on his note. Mr. Bates wanted to purchase fifty shares, but Schenck succeeded in fulfilling his promise by the sale of twenty-five. The remaining 475 shares he still holds. He thinks he ought to have sold them when the price was high, but there had been so much criticism that he determined, sink or swim, he would hold on to his original investment. He produced the certificate of the shares. Then followed an account of various attempts on the part of Park to help Schenck out of his losses by speculations. There was one speculation in which Schenck made £1,894, which was credited on the note. After this Schenck refused to have anything to do with any more speculations whatever. He heard there were indorsements on his note, which were larger than the sums he had paid, and he wrote to Park to find out exactly what indorsements were made. He found that £500 paid Park just before the latter left London, had been indorsed on the note as £2,500. This £2,000 additional, it was explained to him, was from commissions which Albert Grant had received on Schenck's original investment as a sale of stock, and which Park had compelled him to refund, claiming that it belonged either to Park or Schenck. Gen. Schenck then explained with particularity the settlement with Park on the 13th day of May, 1874, when the note was surrendered and canceled. He gave a statement of stocks which he had placed in Park's hands, and which had been owned by Schenck for many years, to the value of $32,000, which was determined by them to be the balance due. There was also a note from Max Woodhull for $3,000. Schenck has the right, any time before 1878, to redeem the stocks by the payment of cash. Park also loaned Schenck $15,000, taking a mortgage on his house in Washington, and one of the notes has been paid, and the second note, nearly matured, the General said he should meet at date. Park desired to credit Schenck with some thousands of pounds, which Park said were gained for Schenck in speculations, through Park's agent in London; but Schenck would not accept this credit, but said he had sufficient property, if Park would enable him to use it so it should not be sacrificed, to pay every cent. Gen. Schenck referred to two or three of the statements of Lyon, and said that he did not know the man, and could not tell whether he was in the room. Lyon was, in fact, present. Gen. Schenck made a full statement in reply to Lyon's story that Park had told him about Schenck's seeing Sir Roundell Palmer, who was the attorney for a man named Davies, who had brought a suit against Park. Lyon had stated that as the result of Schenck's interference in the matter, Palmer had not appeared in court, and had withdrawn from the case. Schenck introduced a letter from Palmer, the substance of which was that Palmer was counsel for Davies, who was an American suing another American; that a day for a hearing had been fixed, and Schenck had asked Palmer if he could, consistently with his duties to his client, permit the case to be heard on that day, so that Park could leave for the United States by the next steamer. Sir Roundell says there was not a word said of the merits of the case, and that he was not present in court himself, because of a session of Parliament, which he was compelled to attend; but he instructed his junior, who managed the case in court, not to ask for a continuance. Gen. Schenck says he cannot state accurately what his losses were in connection with the Emma Mine affair, but has figured it at $65,000. He thinks his personal losses were slightly less than that sum, but not far from it.

LAST NIGHT'S STORM.

The heavy wind and rain by which the City was visited last night covered a large area of country. It extended throughout Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Maryland, the southern part of Pennsylvania, New-York, and the Canadas, and was accompanied by snow in the Northern quarters. In this City its advent was marked by a very rapid fall of the barometer. At 7 o'clock A. M. yesterday the mercury stood at 30.015, with a gentle wind from the north-west. By noon it had fallen to 29.936, and was still falling. About 6 o'clock P. M. the wind suddenly increased in violence, with a heavy fall of rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, and at 9 the barometer stood at 29.434, the velocity of wind (blowing from the south-east) then being thirty-two miles an hour, according to the record of the United States Signal Station, in the Equitable Building. Much inconvenience was caused by the storm to the working class, coming on as it did just at the hour of leaving work. The street cars were much crowded in consequence, and many had to wait in the rain for a considerable time before they could secure a passage.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

MEMPHIS, March 28.—There is a settled conviction in the minds of those interested in the river bottoms that a disastrous overflow is inevitable. The water this evening is within two inches of the danger line and scant two feet below the extreme high-water line.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION OF FREIGHTS.

The Erie and the New-York Central Railroads reduced yesterday the rates on grain, from all Canadian points to New-York and Boston, two and one half cents a bushel, and five cents a barrel on flour. This reduction is made to meet a reduction recently made by the Canadian lines, and to promote the shipment of grain via New-York instead of Montreal.

ONE DOLLAR EXPENDED NOW in purchasing a bottle of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, by those troubled with a slight cough, or hoarseness, or sore throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected cough often ends in consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind-tubes, the usual symptoms of which are sore throat and a pain in the breast, frequently leads to bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Better try at once Jayne's Expectorant, a standard remedy, whose curative properties have been tested by thousands.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

THE LATEST TELEGRAPHIC AND GENERAL NEWS.
PENDING INVESTIGATIONS AT WASHINGTON.
THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION.
THE CONNECTICUT CAMPAIGN.
THE GRANGERS AT THE CENTENNIAL.
HOUSEKEEPER'S COLUMN.
SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.
LETTERS FROM OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.
EDITORIALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.
AGRICULTURAL MATTER: PRUNING ORCHARDS; TREE CULTURE; ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS; THE NEW-YORK FARMERS' CLUB.

With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter and full reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK and FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Old Roofs or Leaky Roofs Are thoroughly secured and made water-tight and durable by the PLASTIC SLATE ROOF COMPANY, No. 79 Maiden lane. Established twelve years. Employ skilled workmen, and give estimate and guarantee for three or five years.

Milk of Magnesia might be called "Traveler's companion," it is capable of performing so many useful medicinal services during a journey or a sea voyage.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

MARRIED.

ROCK—SCHNEIDER.—On Tuesday, March 28, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. John Hall, D. D., MATHIAS ROCK to LIDIA L. SCHNEIDER, both of this City.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—On Monday, March 27, ALBERT ACKERMAN, in the 62d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, corner of Communipaw and West-side avs., Jersey City Heights, on Thursday, March 30, at 3 P. M.

ANGELL.—EDITH CONSTANCE, youngest daughter of Dr. Emerson C. and Minerva Greene Angell, aged 3 years and 8 months.

Funeral from her father's residence, No. 61 Lexington av., at 11 A. M. Thursday. Special train will leave Grand Central Depot for Woodlawn Cemetery at 12:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

☞ Providence and San Francisco papers please copy.

ANDERSON.—A solemn requiem mass, under the auspices of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, for the repose of the soul of its late President, HENRY JAMES ANDERSON, LL. D., will be celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

Reverend clergy, the members of the various conferences of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BOGARDUS.—On Tuesday morning, March 28, in the 25th year of his age, IRVING, eldest son of Abraham and Emeline Bogardus.

Friends and relatives and members of Company D, Seventh Regiment, N. G., are invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of his parents, Garden City, Long Island, on Thursday at 3 P. M. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 2 o'clock. Return train at 4:30. Interment the following day at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J.

DONNELLY.—On Tuesday morning, March 28, 1876, of diphtheria, ALFRED BARNES DONNELLY, son of Thomas F. and Fannie J. Donnelly, aged 6 years and 4 months.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 137 Van Buren st., Brooklyn, Wednesday at 4:30 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Thursday morning the remains will be taken to Kingston, N. Y., for interment.

☞ Rondout and Kingston papers please copy.

FAULKNER.—At Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., on Monday, the 27th inst., JOSIAH FAULKNER, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 30th inst., at Zion Church, Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves Hudson River Railroad Station at 42d st., at 11 A. M.

FICKER.—At Savannah, Ga., on Wednesday, March 22, 1876, CHARLES F. FICKER, of New-York City, in the 21st year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Ignatius' Church, 40th st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

FOSTER.—At Lemington, N. J., on Sunday, March 26, ARRIETTA BLAUVELT, daughter of Rev. Dr. Blauvelt, and wife of David N. Foster, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Funeral services from the residence of her brother-in-law, Scott Foster, No. 15 Charlton st., this day, Wednesday, March 29, at 3 P. M.

GORDON.—On Sunday, March 26, M. L. GORDON, in the 36th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on Wednesday, March 29, at 12 o'clock M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, also the members of Atlantic Lodge 178 F. A. M., and of Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, R. A. M.

☞ Milwaukee papers please copy.

The members of Atlantic Lodge, No. 178, will meet at the lodge-rooms, corner of 4th and Greene sts., on Wednesday, March 29, at 11 o'clock A. M., to attend the funeral of our late brother, M. L. GORDON.

By order of the Master.

CHA. W. ST. Secretary.

HALSEY.—On Monday, March 27, SARAH E. HALSEY, wife of John H. Halsey, in the 36th year of her age, daughter of Jacob F. Blauvelt.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, March 28 at 8 P. M., from her late residence, No. 535 West 47th st.

HONE.—At Morristown, N. J., on Monday, March 27, MARY, wife of John Hone, Jr., and daughter of Augustus Crane, in the 28th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, March 30, at 2 P. M. from the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown. Trains leave Barclay and Christopher sts. at 12 M.

JOHNSON.—At Richmond, Staten Island, Monday, March 27, 1876, CATHRINE G., widow of the late John Johnson, in the 71st year of her age.

Funeral on Friday, 31st, at 2 o'clock P. M., at St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, Staten Island. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt Landing on arrival of the 11 o'clock boat from New-York.

MILLS.—At Fairfield, Conn., on Sunday, March 26, MARY MILLS, aged 79 years.

Funeral from the Congregational Church, Fairfield, Conn., Wednesday, March 29, at 2:30 P. M.

RENWICK.—On Sunday, March 26, MRS. JULIET RENWICK, in the 45th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 31 Fort Greene place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock.

SMITH.—At Yonkers, March 27, in the 39th year of her age, ELIZABETH GIHON, wife of Benjamin D. Smith, and daughter of John Gihon.

Funeral services at St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Thursday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock. Hudson River Railroad train leaves 30th st. depot, New-York, at 1 o'clock.

SWART.—On Monday, March 27, 1876, EDDIE H., only child of Samuel A. and Lizzie Swart, aged 2 years and 18 days.

Funeral from Church of the Strangers on Wednesday, March 29, at 1 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn. Friends are invited.

TITUS.—In Brooklyn, March 28, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Jacob Frost, STEPHEN W. TITUS, in the 84th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

VANDERVEER.—On Tuesday, March 28, MARIA, wife of Charles B. Vanderveer, in the 82d year of her age.

Funeral on Thursday, March 30, at 2:30 o'clock, from their residence at New-Lots. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

WHITMORE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, March 28, JESSIE ROLPH WHITMORE, second daughter of Mrs. Rosalia and the late George W. Whitmore, aged 19 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MOODY AND SANKEY,
HIPPODROME BUILDING.

NOON SERVICE from 12 to 1 o'clock EVERY DAY. WOMEN'S MEETING from 1 to 1:15, in Fourth Avenue Hall. There will be no 4 o'clock service this week. A CHRISTIAN CONVENTION OF MINISTERS AND LAYMEN will be held on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, at 10 and 3 o'clock each day. Tickets required for each service, to be had on application. Regular service EVERY NIGHT at 8 o'clock, and Overflow Meeting in Fourth Avenue Hall. No tickets required. Young Men's meeting, Fourth Avenue Hall, EVERY NIGHT at 9 o'clock, and SATURDAY NIGHT MEETING at Association Hall, 23d st. and 4th av., at 8 o'clock.

No service at the Hippodrome on SATURDAY, and no noon meeting on SUNDAY.

SERVICES MOODY AND SANKEY.

Any person desirous of contributing toward the expenses of these meetings may send the same to J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Treasurer, No. 23 Wall st.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, April 1, 1876, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 4:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Java, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Wieland, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 8 A. M., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Baltic, via Queenstown, and at 8 A. M., for Scotland direct (must be specially addressed) per steamer Ethiopia, via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Hapsburg, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco April 18. The direct mails for Brazil and Porto Rico will leave New-York April 15. The mails for the West Indies, via Havana, will leave New-York March 30.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.—Dr. WHITMORE, Medical Officer of Health, Marylebone, London, writes: "If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of DR. DE JONGH'S OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and remedial properties." Sold in capsuled imperial half pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole Consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., London. Sole agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

BIBLE READINGS FOR LADIES
in the
CHAPEL OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
43d st., near the Grand Central Depot.

Miss LOGAN and Miss BEARD, of England, will address the ladies of the City in the chapel, No. 46 East 43d st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M. All ladies are invited.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

DYEING AND CLEANING AT THE NEW-YORK Dyeing and Printing Establishment, Staten Island. Offices: No. 98 Duane st., No. 752 Broadway, No. 610 6th av., New-York; Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn. Established fifty-seven years.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DEATHTRAPS OF THE METROPOLIS
eloquently described in
IDA GOLDWIN,
by
ALECK DERBY.
R. M. DE WITT, Publisher,
No. 33 Rose st., New-York.

All booksellers have it. Price, 75 cents.

RECORD OF THE YEAR.

The new monthly magazine, or monthly diary of important events and popular current miscellany, prose and verse.

The greatest magazine success of modern times—everybody who sees it is delighted with it, and thousands and thousands are being sold. *** Price, 50 cents.

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, N. Y.

"PUNCH, BROTHERS, PUNCH," THE famous horse-car song of Mark Twain, set to appropriate music, 30c.; also, just out, Gus. Phillips' songs, "Little Old Cottage Gate" and "Susannah MacShanus," 40c. ea; Keen's "Maggie Darling, Kissing Me," 30c.; Thomas' "Haunting Eyes" and "Must We Then Meet As Strangers?" 40c. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

STABLE TO LET—No. 25 WEST 22D ST.; FIVE stalls, ample carriage room, and good accommodations for coachman. Apply to HOBBS & OLIVER, No. 64 University place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE, No. 153 East 38th st., in thorough good order. Apply on the premises.

CARRIAGES—ALL KINDS, OF MY OWN MAKE; buggies, phaetons, rockaways, expresses, at manufacturers' prices. GRUBE, No. 366 Canal st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S

Oldest, largest, and most reliable servants' office, corner 11th st. and 6th av., best class of servants, Protestants and Catholics. Also, married couples waiting for situations.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU CAN be obtained reliable servants of all nations, male and female; to travel and for the country. No. 602 6th av.

COMPANION.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY to travel as companion; would like to go to California, or would go as housekeeper; best of references. Call or address Housekeeper, No. 103 East 27th st.

COMPANION.—BY AN EDUCATED ENGLISH woman as useful companion or housekeeper in a quiet family. Address A. B. C., Jersey City Post Office.

CHARWOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day; washing, ironing, and house-cleaning; good references. Apply at No. 234 West 28th st., Room No. 14.

CHARWOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN with good references, washing to take home, or to go out to work by the day. Inquire at No. 439 West 38th st., first floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very tidy, respectable young girl; is a first-class chamber-maid and waitress; willing to do all or either work; neat in her person and obliging; has over two years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, active girl as first-class waitress, or chamber-work and waiting; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., one flight, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or assist with children; six years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 252 West 47th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH GIRL as chamber-maid or take care of children; good references. Address Zelie, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 145 East 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; can be highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—GOOD City reference. Call at No. 219 West 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would take care of grown children; best City reference. Apply at No. 111 West 29th st., near 6th av., over the private stables.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as first-class chamber-maid or waitress, or both, in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 222 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, &c. —By a young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 22 West 16th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN A private family; has six years' reference. Can be seen for two days at 322 East 26th st., first floor, back rooms.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has four years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 339 East 36th st., fourth floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist in washing if required; City references. Call at No. 100 West 50th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY A respectable young girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or as nurse; willing and obliging; two years' City reference. Call at No. 306 East 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl to do chamber-work and sewing or chamber-work and waiting; City reference from last employer. Call at No. 338 East 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class chamber-maid in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 140 West 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 59 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A GIRL as chamber-maid or child's nurse. Call at No. 346 East 23d st., fourth floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A first-class chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 219 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; good reference. Call at No. 113 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GIRL TO DO chamber-work and sewing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 217 East 47th st., third floor front.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, jellies, preserves, desserts, &c., and is a superior washer and ironer; can furnish undoubted reference from last employer. Call at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer, other as chamber-maid and waitress; would be willing to help with the washing; both willing and obliging; good City or country reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 224 East 35th st., in the grocery store.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands French, English, and American cooking, pastry, boning, and larding, also bread, biscuit, and rolls, and can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell & Co.'s Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG girl; has been taught to do well everything about house and house-work; has no parents; is tidy, active, and willing; has good references; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR RELIABLE WOMAN, who is a good cook in every branch; is a meat cook; makes superior bread, corn-bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; no objection to the country; has good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING AND Ironing.—By a respectable woman whom we know as an excellent family cook; makes good soups, roasts, pastry, &c., and will assist in washing and ironing; can furnish superior reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT young Welsh woman with good reference; a first-class cook and laundress; wants a steady place; obliging, steady, and has no company; City or country; willing to do house-work. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COOK.—BY A CANADIAN PROTESTANT WOMAN as good, thorough cook and excellent baker; will assist in the washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., one flight, front room.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By two young girls to go together; both used to living together; best City references; no objection to go to the country for the Summer with a private family. Call at 222 West 36th st.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSIONAL COOK OF SOUP, meats, boning, larding, jellies and game in all styles; pastry, desserts of various kinds; would go to the country; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 206 East 26th st., rear house.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; MIDDLE-aged; understands all kinds of soups, pastries, and desserts; willing to go to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 230 3d av.

COOK, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, who will do coarse washing, but is a first-class cook, with good references. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook; excellent baker; will assist with washing and ironing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 246 West 30th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; CAN cook all kinds of American cooking; good laundress; excellent references. Call at Mrs. Clark's Private Agency, No. 109 West 41st st., near 6th av., no sign.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; would do coarse washing; best City reference. Inquire in the fancy store, No. 552 2d av., between 30th and 31st sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as cook, washer, and ironer, or housekeeper in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 207 West 26th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family or boarding-house; best City references. Call at No. 208 West 26th st., grocery store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RE-spectable colored woman as cook; excellent washer and ironer; best of City reference. Call or address M. A. Kemper, No. 144 West 40th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A first-class cook, washer, and ironer; four years' best City reference. Call at No. 316 West 39th st., third floor, Room No. 10.

COOK.—BY A COLORED WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; reference from last employer. Call at No. 455 7th av., second floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NO OBjection to do washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 555 2d av., near 31st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as good plain cook and assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 699 3d av.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, (PROTESTant,) in a small family; best references. Address or call at No. 319 West 20th st., rear house.

COOK AND TO ASSIST WITH WASHING. —By a respectable woman; first-class; best City reference. Call at No. 258 West 33d st., at the store.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as good plain cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing, if required; no objection to City or country; good reference. Can be seen, for one day, at No. 315 East 32d st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; IS a good baker; has City reference. Call at No. 731 6th av., in the store.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS Cook; thoroughly competent; best references from England. Address M. C., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK—WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID. —By two respectable women, together or seperate, one as first-class cook, the other as waitress or chamber-maid. Call at 205 West 27th st., one flight, front.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly accomplished; is an excellent baker; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 693 6th av., bakery.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DANISH PROTESTANT cook; would do coarse washing; no objection to the country. Call or address Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO CAN DO all kinds of cooking; baking, boning, larding fowls, creams, jellies, &c.; excellent testimonials. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS the very best of private family cooking; good City references given. Can be seen until engaged at No. 207 East 38th st., one flight up.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two young sisters, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 308 West 44th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRST-class cook; understands English, French, and Spanish cooking; first-class pastry baker; best City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SOUTHERN WOMan at day's work, cooking, washing, ironing, or cleaning. Call or address No. 136 West 26th st.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN as good cook and baker; willing to do the coarse washing. Call at No. 217 West 28th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, IN A PRIVATE FAMily; would assist with washing, or go in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 218 East 38th st. for two days.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COLored dress-maker, a permanent engagement in a family by the day or week; will do plain sewing; has her own machine. Address Dress-maker, No. 130 West 26th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A DRESS-MAKER WOULD like to go out by the day; is a good fitter and a neat sewer; understands different sewing machines; terms moderate; best of reference from present employer. Call at No. 477 2d av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker to go out by the day or week in private families; understands all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can be well recommended. Address No. 321 West 16th st.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—IN a private family; can cut and fit to perfection, and do all kinds of family sewing; understands all machines; references from most respectable families in the City; no objection to attending a baby. Apply personally for two days at No. 100 East 23d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PROTESTANT DRESS-maker by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting and operating perfectly; City reference. Call at No. 259 West 37th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker, who is an excellent fitter, wishes to make a few more daily engagements. Call or address No. 780 8th av., second bell.

DRESS-MAKER.—WILL GO OUT BY THE DAY; can cut and fit in the latest styles. Call at No. 519 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERican widow as housekeeper in a private family, or as companion to an invalid lady; would take charge of a linen-room in a hotel or boarding-school, or go as stewardess on any of the Hudson River boats. Call on or address Mrs. W., No. 6 East 34th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY as housekeeper; City or country. Call at No. 55 West 23d st.

HOUSEKEEPER. — BY A NEW-ENGLAND woman, forty years old, a position as housekeeper in the family of a widower; understands the management of servants and the care of children, and all kinds of practical housekeeping thoroughly; undoubted reference; trifless need not apply. Call at No. 115 Lexington av., corner 28th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERican; willing to do the upstairs work; perfect in cutting and sewing; no operator. Address N. S., Box 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO DO general house-work; is a plain family cook, and a good washer and ironer; is also willing to make herself generally useful; can furnish good reference; City or country. Call at No. 386 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL TO DO GENERAL house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference; no cards answered. Call at No. 314 East 39th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general house-work in a small family; reference if required. Address A. M., No. 514 3d av.; ring third bell.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 89 Christopher st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG COLORED WOMan to do general house-work; good reference. Call at No. 248 West 18th st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A North German young woman in City or country; is a thoroughly-experienced chamber-maid, and an excellent seamstress; operates on Willcox & Gibbs; will work for "no wages" where she could learn hair-dressing; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS lady's maid or seamstress; is a good dress-maker; has good reference. Call at No. 513 6th av. Ring Mme. Haumann's bell.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—IS ACcustomed to traveling; best City reference. Call at No. 217 West 47th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as lady's maid; a good dress-maker; can cut and fit, and operate on machine; no objection to travel; best City reference. Address A. R., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' and children's fineries in superior style; can furnish undoubted reference from present employer, who can be seen. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st. Inquire for M.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a tidy young woman; is a very good laundress; will do some chamber-work; can be well recommended; is most obliging and willing girl. Call at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS first-class laundress in a private family; best City reference from last place; willing and obliging. Call at No. 488 6th av., Room No. 5.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best City reference. Call at No. 244 West 30th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; good City reference. Call at No. 313 West 25th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT and tidy young woman, who understands the care of small or grown children thoroughly, in City or country; is also an excellent seamstress, and can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for M. M.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; is capable of taking full charge of an infant from its birth; can't be beat with a bottle baby; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 715 6th av., between 40th and 41st sts., millinery store.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as infant's nurse; can bring it up on a bottle; or would wait on an invalid lady; has several years' experience; best City reference. Address B. N., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUAtion for her nurse, English; is thoroughly competent, and fully understands the care of children. Apply to Room No. 312 New-York Hotel, between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN who is experienced in the care of the sick; is kind and attentive; also understands the making of broths, jellies, &c., which may be needed; has best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG, GENTEEL FRENCH GIRL; can sew and operate well; speaks a little English and correct French. Call or address Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE; WILL take full charge of two children; is a neat hand sewer; is thoroughly experienced in the care of an infant; City reference. Call at No. 113 West 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse, or up-stairs work; would go with a lady going in the country. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse to an invalid, or to do chamber-work and plain sewing. Call at former employer's, No. 500 Madison av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG English Protestant woman as infant's nurse and seamstress; City references. Call or address at No. 109 West 41st st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, as nurse, and to do light chamber-work; can be seen at her present employer's, for two days, where she has lived eight years. Call at 118 East 70th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO take charge of children, do sewing or chamber-work; no objection to travel; excellent reference. Call or address No. 304 West 10th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED INFANT'S nurse; can take entire charge of a baby and bring it up on the bottle. Call at No. 248 West 30th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WILLING TO wait on a lady; understands ladies' hair-dressing; good City reference. Address Seamstress, Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

MAID.—BY A FRENCH ALSATIAN GIRL; IS A good hair-dresser and dress-maker; would like to engage with a family going to Europe; is a good traveler, and very useful. Can be seen at C. Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE, YOUNG woman as seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children and operate; will assist in chamber-work; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., one flight, front room.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—AT $1 25 PER DAY—A cutter and fitter of boys' clothes, infants' clothing, and shirts; is perfect on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country. Call at No. 26 East 12th st., French laundry.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; can do all kinds family sewing, finish dresses, cut, fit for children; by week or day, on reasonable terms. Address, for two days, Advertiser, No. 631 3d av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress in a private family; understands dress-making; would assist in chamber-work or wait on a lady; good reference. Address D., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR, late of Wheeler & Wilson's Office; wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; can do all kinds of fine sewing; with or without machine; first-class reference. Call at No. 625 3d av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE WEEK OR MONTH, BY a respectable American woman; is a good dress-maker; can cut, fit, and operates different machines; City or country. Address U. M., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY seamstress; understands cutting, fitting, and sewing on the machine; will assist with grown children or chamber-work if necessary. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl as seamstress; would assist in chamber-work or see to growing children; can dress hair nicely; best City reference. Call at No. 109 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c. — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-class seamstress, in a private family; is a good dress-maker, and can do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 232 East 54th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 137 West 25th st.; ring bell No. 1.

SEAMSTRESS OR MAID.—BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse, seamstress, or maid; willing to travel; can bring her machine; good City reference. Call on or address E. D., No. 130 West 20th st., for two days.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's, and Grover & Baker's machines. Address C. T., Box No. 282, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, IN A private family, as seamstress; will do light chamber-work; three years' reference. Call at No. 654 2d av., third floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress; will do chamber-work and be generally useful; operates on several machines; best City reference. Call at No. 112 West 16th st., rear.

SEAMSTRESS, MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG Swiss girl, speaking French, German, and English, as seamstress and maid, or to take care of growing children. Call or address N., No. 785 5th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A neat, tidy, willing, and obliging young woman; thoroughly experienced as chamber-maid and a first-class waitress, and would assist in washing if required; can furnish good City reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver and the making of all kinds of salads, &c.; is capable of filling a man's place; has excellent City references. Apply at A. Pelton's, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS who thoroughly understands the care of a dining-room and silver, with best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan as waitress; fully competent to take charge of a dining-room; send courses to the table in first-class style; can take a man's place; highest City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 252 West 41st st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable young girl as waitress and chamber-maid in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 345 East 30th st., second floor, front.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNdress will take a family's washing by the week or month. Call on or address Mrs. Biddle, No. 130 West 26th st.

WASHING.—WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, some gentleman's or family washing. Call or address Mrs. Fairriss, No. 319 East 31st st., second bell.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES some washing to do at her own residence; will take plain clothes at fifty cents per dozen; best references. Call at No. 585 3d av.; ring second bell.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED laundress, ladies', gentlemen's, and families' fine washing at her residence; good reference. Call at No. 155 West 24th st., third floor.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN, WASHING BY THE month or by the dozen, at her own home. Call at No. 204 East 44th st., top floor, back.

WASHING.—BEST OF ATTENTION PAID TO families' washing; can refer to first-class people. Call at No. 125 West 51st st.

MALES.

AT MORISON'S

Oldest, largest, and most reliable office, corner 11th st. and 6th av., farm hands, gardeners, coachmen, waiters, &c. Single and married couples waiting for situations.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—MIDDLE-AGED; HAS lived many years in England; best references from last places, also from four first-class families now in City. Address H. T., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL Man.—By a Protestant married man, aged 37 years, who can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do gardening, mow lawns, and general work about a country place; best recommendations; eight years with last employer; prefers situation where he can have house or rooms for his family. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN. — BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c., and keeps his stables in good order; willing and obliging; would make himself generally useful; best City references; no objection to the country. Address S., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable single young man; understands the proper care of horses and carriages thoroughly; also gardening if required; willing and obliging; twelve years' reference in the business. Address L. K., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant young man, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; strictly temperate, willing, and obliging; City or country; best of reference. Call or address J. C., care Rev. D. McCaffrey, No. 558 Lexington av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBtain a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a good groom and careful driver; Protestant; married; is also a good gardener; not afraid of work. Address William, Box No. 3,139 New-York Post Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man; thoroughly understands his business in both branches; three years' references from last employer; willing and obliging in every respect. Address B., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family; has the best of City reference; willing and obliging, sober and honest; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country. Address Robert, Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; thoroughly understands his business; careful City driver; four years' first-class City reference from his late employer; will be found agreeable, willing, and obliging. Call or address Coachman, No. 5 East 19th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; is a first-class groom; has no incumbrance; has six years' first-class reference; left on account of employer going traveling; has no objection to the country. Call or address for two days W. B., at private stable, No. 221 West 41st st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A SINgle young man who is a good flower and vegetable gardener; can also care horses and cattle, drive, milk cows, tend walks and lawns, build fires, &c.; good recommendations. Call or apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; City or country; will make himself useful around a gentleman's place; has nine years' best City references. Address M. K., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE Scotchman; strictly sober, careful; accustomed to City driving; thoroughly competent in the care and treatment of horses, harness, carriages; would make himself generally useful; City or country; City references. Address A. S., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable single young man; understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; is willing to assist in a garden or to make himself generally useful; the country preferred. Address J. C., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED; first-class City driver; competent in all capacities of his business; sober, honest, willing, and obliging; no objection to any part of the country; good City reference. Address W. H. E., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS HORSEMAN, who thoroughly understands the care of first-class horses and carriages; is disengaged only on account of employer going to Europe; has the best of City references. Call or address M. B., No. 3 East 39th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG German; can be highly recommended by former and present employers; City or country. Call for German coachman at Corne & Currie's harness store, No. 644 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man, aged thirty-one years; no family; wife twenty-eight years; will be three years in their present place April 1; best of references. Address Tom, Scarborough, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN WHO THORoughly understands the care of horses, wagons, &c.; is sober, honest, steady, and obliging; single young man; City and country references; wages moderate. Address J. M., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—CAN FURNISH GOOD REFERence. Call at No. 30 East 40th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN OF EXperience; is a first-class servant in every respect, having the best City recommendations. Inquire for D. L., at Brewster & Co.'s, 5th av. and 14th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF LONG EXperience at the business; several years' first-class City reference; no objection to going to the country. Address T. F., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, single, who thoroughly understands his business, having the best City references from former and last employer. Address for two days, T. C., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY SOBER, industrious single man, thoroughly competent in both branches; understands keeping a gentleman's place in proper order; best of City references. Address O. M., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man who thoroughly understands his business; first-class City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address J. H., care J. B. Brewster & Co., 21st st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER. — SINGLE; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; good milker; not afraid to work; moderate wages; best reference. Address J. G., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young man; is honest, sober, and thoroughly understands his business; has five years' best City reference. Call on or address James, No. 12 West 43d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT married man. Address, for two days, Reliable, Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; FIVE YEARS in last place; left in consequence of the gentleman not keeping carriages. Address L. H., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO CAN DO all kinds of cooking; baking, boning, larding, fowls, creams, jellies, &c.; excellent testimonials. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, OR COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; middle-aged, single; good references in every respect. Address John, No. 7 West 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom; Englishman, married, with one child; unexceptionable City reference. Address T. P., care of M. Curley, carriage ware-rooms, 109 East 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has been in his employ for a great many years; best references. Call on or address D. B. Mangam, No. 261 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; NO objection to the country; best reference. Call on or address B. H., No. 4 West 44th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable married man; careful, experienced driver; his wife is a first-class laundress; no family; both thoroughly competent; no objection to the country; has first-class references. Address J. H., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble Protestant single man; is a good groom and careful City driver; no objections to any part of the country; willing and obliging; can milk, tend furnace; City references given. Address G. W., No. 4 West 45th st., stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM—COOK.—BY man and wife; no incumbrance; man as coachman and groom; wife, first-class French cook; first-class City references; City or country. Address P. D., Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN and wife in the country; man as coachman and vegetable gardener, wife as cook or can do any kind of house-work if required; good references from last employer. Address F. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man who thoroughly competent in both branches; good driver; can milk, and will make himself generally useful; best City references from last employer. Address M. A., No. 21 Jay st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has lived with him for the past four years; can be highly recommended; no objection to City or country. Call or address B. M., No. 10 West 44th st., present employer's private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED young man as first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business; good references. Call or address H. B., at Lamb & Son's livery stable, 58th st., between Madison and 5th avs.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS coachman; has lived fourteen years with former employer; can come highly recommended. Address for two days J. M., care of Brewster & Co., No. 84 5th av., corner 14th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN, MARried, with small family, in either City or country; country preferred; has eleven years' best City reference from last place. Call or address J. M., No. 1,300 Broadway, Room No. 6.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant young man as coachman and gardener; will make himself generally useful; best City reference. Call or address M. O., 40 West 10th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF LONG EXperience at the business; fifteen years' first-class City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG married man, no children; understand his business thoroughly; best of references to show. Call for two days or address Bournes, No. 86 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD REFerence, as coachman or hostler; country preferred. Call at No. 116 Christopher st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; IN CITY or country; first-class City reference. Call or address for two days, J. T. No. 26 Lexington av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has served him faithfully for over twelve years; is a good groom and careful driver; strictly sober. Call or address No. 3 Cliff st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young single Protestant man; can be seen at present employer's, No. 30 Lafayette place, or address J. E.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS FIRST-class coachman; is neat and tidy; eleven years' City reference. Call or address for two days, A. B., No. 121 West 52d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FRENCH SINGLE MAN; first-class City reference. Call or address French Coachman, No. 220 West 17th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN; CAN GIVE good reference; no objections to the country. Call at or address No. 11 Minetta st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; seven years in his place; sober, steady; highly recommended; will be disengaged in a few days. Address J. R., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can recommend in all respects. Call or address J. M., care Mr. Caleb T. Smith, No. 123 Front st.

COACHMAN. — FRENCH; FIRST-CLASS CITY references from last employer. Address A. K., care Messrs. Brewster & Co., 5th av., corner 14th st.

FOLDER OR DOUBLER—ON COTTON OR woolen goods, by a young man well-experienced; no objection to the country. Address W. S., Box No. 117, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

FARMER, GARDENER, &c. — COOK, Dairy, and Poultry.—By an English Protestant man and wife, aged 36 years; no incumbrance; man can do all kinds of farm-work and vegetable gardening; also milk, care and drive horses; wife is a good cook; also a good dairy-woman, and can care poultry; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

FARMER.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; THORoughly understands farming; is a good plowman and also a good seed-sower; has best of reference if required. Call at or address Farmer, No. 554 West 41st st.

FARMER.—BY A SWEDE, AGE, THIRTY YEARS; is single, strong, and an experienced farmer; can milk, plow, mow, work with stone, build walls, &c. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

FARMER.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN MAN IN the country; understands farming and can milk cows; also take care of horses. Call at No. 318 East 27th st.

GARDENER AND FARMER—DAIRY AND Poultry.—By a Scotch Protestant man and wife, aged thirty-seven years; no children; man can do all kinds of vegetable gardening, farm-work, care and drive horses, care cattle, milk, &c.; wife will care milk, make butter, raise poultry, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT ENGlishman; thoroughly understands the care and management of green-house, plants, grapes, flowers, vegetables, &c.; would take full charge of a gentleman's place; good reference from last employer. Address L. C., Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A MARRIED man with small family; understands his business in all its branches; also the care of horses; is a good milker; has eighteen years' experience, with good reference. Apply to B. K. Bliss & Sons, No. 34 Barclay st., for T. F., Gardener.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE PRACTICAL MAN; good florist, fruit and vegetable gardener; understands the general management of a gentleman's place; has eight years' first-class City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Address C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

GARDENER—LAUNDRESS.—BY A MAN AND wife; wife as laundress or plain cook; man understands care of greenhouse, grapery, vegetable, flowers, fruits, and lawns, roads, &c.; three years' best City reference. Call or address W. C., seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMILY understands the culture and treatment of grapes, plants, vegetables, and fruits, also the general management of a gentleman's place; wife is a good laundress if required. Call on or address Gardener, No. 63 Madison av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH A small family; Protestant; understands all about green-houses and graperies, vegetables and pleasure grounds; also, farming and the care of stock; best of City references. Address J. C., Box 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—UNDERSTANDS both branches thoroughly; upon a gentleman's place where his services are needed; three years' references from last employer. Address for two days A. F. C., care Mr. Alfred Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A MARried man; is a good vegetable gardener; a careful hand with horses and cows; Protestant; good reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; ONE IN family; Protestant; five years' reference. Address W. H., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; THREE IN family; understands his business in all its branches; farming thoroughly; has over twenty years' experience in the country; would milk; refers to Mr. Peter Henderson, florist, No. 35 Cortlandt st.; call for T. L.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A young man; thoroughly understands taking care of a gentleman's place; is a good milker; good reference. Call or address William Johnson, No. 106 Greene st., second floor.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO CHILdren; will be found sober, honest, and thoroughly capable in every branch of the business; strict economy in everything in his charge; best reference. Address Thorough Gardener, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH GARdener; single, twenty years' experience in this country with references. Address A. S., Jardinier, No. 22 South 5th av., for two days.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN JUST DISENgaged; practical for greenhouse, graperies, flowers, fruits, lawns, and vegetables; best testimonials. Address J. R., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A NORWEGIAN, SINGLE; CAN furnish satisfactory references from all employers. Address C. N., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO IS A practical hand at raising and forcing all sorts of early fruits and vegetables under glass, the cultivation of green and hot house plants, hot and cold graperies, the planting and pruning of fruit trees, grafting, budding, and growing mushrooms; understands farming thoroughly; twenty years' experience in the country. Call for T. L., at B. K. Bliss', No. 34 Barclay st.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A PRACTICAL MARRIED man (no family) as gardener and coachman; would take entire charge of a gentleman's place a short distance in the country; wife is an experienced cook and preserver of all kinds of fruit, or any kind of house-work if required; would like a cottage on the place; has good City references. Address C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A THORough, practical man; understands his business in every department, and understands the care and management of stock in general, and is industrious; a hard working man. Call on or address T. F., Gardener, care of B. K. Bliss & Sons, No. 34 Barclay st.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A THORough, practical man; draws and executes plans for country seats; has been in charge of some of the finest places in different States; stock raising and butter making, a specialty. Address H. H., Fordham Post Office, New-York City.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—MARRIED; IS well experienced in management of green-houses and graperies, cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables; is a good farmer; unexceptionable City reference. Address C. H., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN gardener; single; thoroughly understands the care of green-houses, graperies, fruits, and vegetables, as references will show. Address John, No. 67 Nassau st., seed store.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN—COOK, &c. —By a Protestant young man and sister; he as gardener and coachman; sister as cook, willing to assist with washing and ironing; no objection to the country; good reference. Apply at 318 East 36th st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MARRIED MAN whom we can recommend in every particular; a good man, for whom we would like to secure a good place. Address Young & Elliott, seedsmen, No. 12 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A PLAIN gardener and coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses. Can be seen at or address M. C., No. 189 Water st.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN GARDENER, MARried; thoroughly understands gardening in all its branches. Inquire or address F. Steinhausen, florist, Essex st., near Main st., East Orange, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN; thoroughly understands the growing of fruit, flowers, and vegetables; wife to work in the house; best reference. Address F. D., No. 516 West 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG SCOTCHman; understands his business in all its branches; good reference. Address D. A. Bridgeman, seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER OR FARMER.—BY A MARRIED man with a small family; excellent references from last employer. Call or address C. H., No. 12 Maiden lane.

GARDENER.—BY A FRENCHMAN; THOROUGHly understands the business in all its branches; married; one child; best references. Address A. D., at Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man as first-class gardener; one who understands his business in all its branches; or would take charge of a farm if required; can give first-class reference. Address D. Lawler, gardener, at Hon. John Jay's, Katonah, New-York.

GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS groom; best City reference can be furnished. Apply for two days at No. 11 East 27th st.

RESTAURATEUR.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN to superintend a hotel or restaurant; the advertiser thoroughly understands the public business, and has had long experience as a practical cook and confectioner; can give undoubted references; is willing to go to Philadelphia or any part of the country, to work or superintend a large business; will make himself useful in any part of the business. Address A. B. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A FOOTMAN, A PLACE where he can make himself otherwise useful about a gentleman's house and assist in the dining-room; can be seen at present employer's, where he has over three years' reference. Call or address No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

USEFUL MAN.—AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS man desires any situation where he can earn a living; would go out of City; has first-class references. Address E. B. S., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN—THIRTY YEARS OLD, AS COACHman; gardener if required; understands keeping gentleman's place in order; good references given. Address Falvey, No. 350 West 45th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as waiter in a private family, where he would be found thoroughly efficient and obliging; City or country; the best of reference can be given for honesty and sobriety. Address M. C. G., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS WAITER in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; takes the best care of silver; also, makes the best of salads; no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Address K., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; understands his business; has good City reference. Address P. D., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLored man as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; willing and obliging. Call or address for two days W. G. C., No. 145 West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A PRIvate family; City or country; first-class references. Address G. D., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCHMAN, single, as first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; best City and Paris references. Address J. A., No. 185 West 31st st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE, AS waiter in a private family; good City reference. Address C. H., No. 121 West 33d st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; CAN GIVE several years of the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 203 East 22d st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS WAITer in a private family; good City reference. Address W. S., No. 250 West 16th st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

SALES-LADY.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE American girl, well recommended, of pleasant disposition, to attend a bakery or candy store. Call or address at Morison's Reliable Office, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Notice address particularly.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN OF INTELLIGENCE, GENTEEL appearance, and average tact, for a permanent, legitimate, and profitable business, that will pay 400 per cent. on the investment. Men with $20, $50, or $100 that wish to realize something for their time and trouble are requested to call or send for particulars. $1 samples free to men who mean business, but not to street-talkers, peddlers, and boys.

H. N. RAY & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT nurse and seamstress, with good City references. Address, inclosing copies of City references, B., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK, to assist in washing and ironing; to go to the country in Summer; unexceptionable references. Call at 39 Park av., on Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

WANTED.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as waitress; none need apply who are not willing to go to the country in Summer. Apply at No. 110 East 18th st., basement door.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE and seamstress; none but those with best City references need apply at No. 7 West 21st st., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT GARDENER; GERMAN or Swede; Protestant. Apply to E. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WAITER, with City reference. Apply at No. 73 5th av., between the hours of 9 and 10.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK, WASHER, AND ironer for a small family; good wages. Apply at No. 15 East 128th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class waitress; good City references required. Call at No. 30 West 37th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AT NO. 411 West 23d st. as laundress.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RETIRING PARTNER'S INTEREST IN AN
ESTABLISHED BUSINESS.
$1,500 REQUIRED.
PROFITS LAST YEAR $5,000.
Can make $10,000 the coming year.

Particulars given only on personal application. Business has a wide field, and can be increased to an unlimited extent.

GEO. HANKINS,
No. 28 West 29th st., (store.)

$3,000 WILL PURCHASE A HALF interest in a paying cash business; purchaser must be an energetic man and willing to give his entire time to it, as present owners are otherwise occupied. Apply to MERCHANTS' MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, No. 50 Broad st., New-York.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 TO $4,000, in an old established jewelry business. Address WM. M. BRIDE, No. 116 Pine st., Providence, R. I.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
JAVA........WED., M'ch 29 | CHINA........WED., April 12
ALGERIA......WED., April 5 | BOTHNIA......WED., April 19

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 7:30 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 29th March, 1876. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
BALTIC..................SATURDAY, April 1, at 1 A. M.
REPUBLIC...............SATURDAY, April 8, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.............SATURDAY, April 15, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC...................SATURDAY, April 22, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, as follows:
LABRADOR, Sanglier...................Tuesday, April 4
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz....................Tuesday, April 18
FRANCE, Trudelle......................Tuesday, April 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
NEDERLAND....March 28 | KENILWORTH........April 8
VADERLAND.....April 21 | SWITZERLAND........May 3
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. | For New-York.
VADERLAND....March 28 | SWITZERLAND........April 9
NEDERLAND.....April 21 | KENILWORTH..........May 3

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.
Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WISCONSIN..........................March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING...............................April 4, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO.....................................April 11, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA...................................April 18, at 1 P. M.
MONTANA.................................April 25, at 3 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.
FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)
ANDES...March 28.
ALPS...April 12.
FOR KINGSTON AND SOUTH HAYTI.
CLARIBEL.....................................March 30.
ATLAS...April 20.
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
REGULATOR...............WEDNESDAY.......MARCH 29
CHAMPION..................SATURDAY..........APRIL 1
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND..................THURSDAY, March 30, 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt, April 1, 9:30 A. M. | Helvetia, Ap'l 15, 9:30 A. M.
The Queen, April 8, 3 P. M. | England, April 22, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Scotland at the lowest rates. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
HABSBURG...Sat., April 1 | ODER..........Sat., April 15
NECKER.......Sat., April 8 | MAIN...........Sat., April 22
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..$100 gold
Second cabin..60 gold
Steerage..30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES AND NO DETENTIONS.
Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHRISMAN, THURSDAY, March 30, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, TUESDAY, April 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, April 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. COLON...............FRIDAY, March 31, 12 noon
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. CITY OF PEKING..........................April 1.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th and 25th of every month.
For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK...............Thursday, March 30
CITY OF MERIDA........................Tuesday, April 11
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.................Thursday, April 13
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF MERIDA........................Tuesday, April 11
CITY OF MEXICO........................Tuesday, May 2
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 16 and May 7 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

SHIPPING

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.
STATE OF INDIANA......................Thursday, April 6
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA...........Thursday, April 20
STATE OF VIRGINIA.......................Thursday, May 4
And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

INMAN LINE—MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER........Saturday, April 1, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......Saturday, April 8, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Thursday, April 13, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, April 22, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.............Saturday, April 29, at 10 A. M.
from Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN PASSAGE...................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
ETHIOPIA.......................SATURDAY, April 1, at 11 A. M.
VICTORIA.......................SATURDAY, April 8, at P. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
WILMINGTON.....................TUESDAY, March 28
COLUMBUS..........................THURSDAY, April 6
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M. EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily. 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:41, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at
7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Spring Arrangement of through trains, March, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st., see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—LA MOTT THOMSON vs. LAURA S. TAYLOR (as executrix of last will and testament of James B. Taylor, deceased.)—Notice is hereby given that by a judgment and decree of the Supreme Court, made in this action February 22, 1876, and entered in Oneida County, the undersigned was appointed Referee to take proof of the debts and claims of all creditors of James B. Taylor, late of New-York, deceased, who desire to come in under said decree, and are willing to contribute their proportion of the expenses of said action. That all such debts and claims must be presented and proved on or before April 8, 1876, or be excluded from the benefit of said decree. That the undersigned will attend to take such proof of such debts on Monday and Tuesday of each week, and such other days as any creditor shall request, at the office of H. W. Bentley, Esq., the Receiver herein, in the Hackett Block, in the city of Utica, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

Dated Utica, February 23, 1876.
GEO. W. SMITH, Referee.

Notice is hereby given that by the judgment of the Supreme Court, in this action made February 22, 1876, the undersigned has been continued Receiver in the above entitled action, and all creditors of James B. Taylor, late of the City of New-York, deceased, who desire to avail themselves of the benefit of said judgment are requested to present and prove their claims before the Referee appointed in and by such judgment, on or before April 8, 1876, in accordance with his notice above.

Dated February 23, 1876.
HENRY W. BENTLEY, Receiver.
ADAMS & SWAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Utica, N. Y.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, March 28, was largely attended, and the sales effected were numerous, but the property disposed of sold low. All the auctions were held under court orders in foreclosure. The following is a review of the proceedings:

Richard V. Harnett, A. F. Kercheis, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick factory, with plot 50 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twentieth street, south side, 150 feet east of Third avenue, for $25,540, to Manuel Frankfield. The building covers the entire plot. Mr. Harnett, J. E. Berry, Esq., Referee, also sold a four-story brick store and tenement, with lot 25.11 by 55, on Third avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Third street, for $19,000, to Joseph T. Thompson, plaintiff in the legal action. The same auctioneer, H. W. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, also sold a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 102.2, on East Eighty-first street, south side, 160 feet west of Fourth avenue, for 16,200, to H. J. Furber. Mr. Harnett, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, in addition sold two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, north side, 435 feet west of Fifth avenue, one for $2,250, and the other for $2,150, both to Alfred Roe, guardian and plaintiff in the foreclosure proceedings. At public auction, three lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, north side, 450 feet west of Sixth avenue, were knocked down at $1,800 apiece, and three lots, each 16.8 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, north side, 100 feet east of Seventh avenue, for $1,750 each, but no sales effected.

Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, sold a five-story brick building, with lot 24.8 by 112 on Third avenue, north-west corner of Twenty-sixth street, for $46,525, to Joseph A. Adams, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit. The building covers the lot, and has been rented at the rate of $6,300 per annum.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Ira B. Wheeler, Esq., Referee, in one parcel disposed of seven lots, each 25 by 100.5, four on West Seventieth street, north side, 300 feet west of Eleventh avenue, and three on West Seventy-first street, south side, 325 feet west of Eleventh avenue, for $21,614, the purchaser being John Carson Rhoades, Executor and plaintiff in the legal action.

A. H. Muller & Son, S. M. Morehouse, Esq., Referee, sold a five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Thirty-ninth street, south side, 375 feet west of Ninth avenue, for $12,000, to Francis Keckeissen, the owner of a second mortgage on the property.

James M. Miller, Charles Price, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick store and tenement, with lot 25 by 65, on Second avenue south-east corner of Thirty-seventh street, for $12,760, to Thomas J. McKee, plaintiff in the legal proceedings. All the other property noticed for sale by Mr. Miller, under various foreclosure orders, was withdrawn, namely, the two houses and lots Nos. 29 and 34 Howard street, between Broadway and Crosby streets; one lot on Broadway, west side, between Broome and Howard streets; and plot and buildings on East Eighty-fifth street, west of Second avenue.

Hugh N. Camp, George Waddington, Esq., Referee, sold two two-story frame houses, with lots each 19 by 102.2, on East Seventy-sixth street, north side, 326 feet east of First avenue, one for $1,700 and the other for $1,800, to Elizabeth Orr, Executrix and Plaintiff. Mr. Camp, J. Lindley, Esq., Referee, also sold one acre of land, with frame house and outbuildings thereon, located on the High Bridge road, near Avenue A, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward, known as lots Nos. 305 to 307, inclusive, on map of farm of Charles Berrian, for $8,000, the purchaser being Martha Berrian. The property was sold subject to a right of dower of an old lady eighty years of age.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., A. T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, disposed of the small frame house, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 224 East Eightieth street, south side, 300 feet east of Third avenue, for $2,500, the buyer being Francis Rogers, the plaintiff in the legal action.

The remaining auctions of the day were adjourned as follows: Sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of a plot of land on High Bridge avenue, west of Union avenue, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward, April 11; sale by William Kennelly, of a plot of land on Fordham avenue, east of Taylor street, Fordham, April 11; sale by Hugh N. Camp, of a plot of land on East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, west of Third avenue, April 20, and sale by Peter F. Meyer, of three lots on West Fifty-third street, east of Seventh avenue, April 28.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The following sales are noticed for to-day, all at the Exchange:

By A. H. Muller & Sons, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of the very valuable property located on the Grand Boulevard, west side, between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-first streets, embracing a plot of land 199.10 by 125, being the entire front between the streets named, with a handsome stone and brick dwelling and a two-story and basement brick stable thereon. Also, similar sale, Charles H. Woodruff, Esq., Referee, of a plot of eight lots, together in size 100 by 204.4, on West Seventy-eighth street, north side, extending through to Seventy-ninth street, 150 feet west of Ninth avenue. Also, similar sale, P. T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land 50 by 65, with buildings, on West Houston street, south-east corner of South Fifth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Executor's sale, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Stephen W. Gaines, Esq., Referee, of the following City property: Two five-story brick buildings, with lot 24 by 78.4 by 27.6 by 93, on Rose street, north side, extending through to New Chambers street, known as No. 48 Rose street and No. 22 New Chambers street; premises Nos. 348 and 350 West Forty-first street, being a plot of land 50 by 98.9, with a five-story brick house in front and a brick building in rear, and two lots, together in size 51.1 by 100.8, on East Eighty-eighth street, 235.6 feet east of Fourth avenue; also, two lots, each 25 by 100, on Sumpter street, Brooklyn, south side, 150 feet east of Hopkinson avenue; also, 56 acres of land in the town of Minerva, Essex County, this State, and 40 acres in the County of Alamakee, Iowa.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. W. Poucher, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with plot 45.10 by 65, on Avenue C, north-west corner of Thirteenth street, and one house with lot 23 by 68.9, on East Thirteenth street, north side, 65 feet west of Avenue C. Also, similar sale, L. H. Sandford, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Ninth street, south side, 120 feet west of Third avenue.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 20.6 by 60, No. 222 Wooster street, east side, 141 feet south of Amity street.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, Receiver's sale, under the direction of William M. Banks, Esq., of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 15 by 100.11, No. 237 East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, between Second and Third avenues.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. B. Tappen, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 45 by 90 by 60 by 335 by 197 by 125 by 50 by 50 by 126 by 50 by 100, on Thomas avenue, west side, 150 feet north of Sandford street, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a one-sixth interest in a house and lot on the Bowery, east side, near Stanton street, formerly owned by Lewis Beach, deceased.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, MARCH 28.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 four-story brick factory and plot, East 120th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 3d av., plot 50x100.11; building covers same	$25,540
1 four-story brick store and tenement and lot, 3d av., n. w. corner of 103d st., lot 25.11x65	19,000
1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 81st st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 4th av., lot 20x102.2	16,200
1 lot, West 134th st., n. s., 435 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x99.11	2,250
1 lot, West 134th st., n. s., 460 ft. w. of 5th av., adjoining above, same size	2,150

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins.

1 five-story brick building and lot, 3d av., n. w. corner of 26th st., lot 24.8x112; building covers same	$46,525

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

7 lots, four on West 170th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 11th av., and three on West 171st st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 11th av., each 25x100.5; sold in one parcel	$21,614

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 five-story brick tenement-house and lot, West 39th st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 9th av., lot 25x98.9	$12,000

By James M. Miller.

1 four-story brick store and tenement and lot, 2d av., s. e. corner of 37th st., lot 25x65	$12,760

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 two-story frame house and lot, East 76th st., n. s., 326 ft. e. of 1st av., lot 19x102.2	$1,700
1 two-story frame house and lot, East 76th st., n. s., 345 ft. e. of 1st av., adjoining above, lot same size	1,800
1 frame house, outbuildings, and 1 acre of land, High Bridge Road, near Avenue A, Fordham, 24th Ward, known as lots Nos. 305 and 307 inclusive on map of the Charles Berrian Farm	8,000

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 one-story frame house and lot, No. 224 East 80th st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 3d av., lot 25x102.2	$2,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, March 27.

Avenue A, n. w. s., 75 ft. n. e. of 1st st., 113x200 to Berrian av.; also, Lexington av., e. s., 400 ft. s. of 3d st., 50x100; also, Berrian av., s. w. corner of 3d st., 50x100, 24th Ward; Phebe Berrian and husband to Charles A. Berrian	$3,000
Broome st., s. e. corner of Sheriff st., 25x75; Jacob Cohen and wife to Bernard Peyser	nom.
Jacob st., s. w. s., 50x62, 24th Ward; Thomas Fisher and wife to Thomas McHugh	800
18th st., n. s., 378.4 ft. w. of 8th av., 23.4x92; Benjamin J. Hart and wife to Fred R. Wood	13,500
Ridge st., w. s., 21.6 ft. s. of Broome st., 20x55; David Smith and wife to John Vincent	9,000
163d st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of Washington st., 50x113, 23d Ward; Delia Henry to Emily A. Verity	13,800
22d st., n. s., 150.3 ft. e. of 9th av., 18.9x98.9; Rika Schultz to Morris Feder	21,000
22d st., n. s., 118.9 ft. e. of 9th av., 18.9x98.9; Morris Feder and wife to Marian Basch	10,500
Road from South Yonkers to Miles Square, 40x100, 24th Ward; Robert Brown and wife to Maria Wheeler	350
30th st., 40x75, 24th Ward; Hester McNulty to Robert D. Brown	nom.
Vandewater st., No. 27, 25x100.10; Elizabeth D. Covert to Samuel Cockroft	2,500
35th st., s. s., 118 ft. e. of 6th av., 17.6x98.9; Edward Patterson, Referee, to Richard Eells	12,000

LEASES RECORDED.

9th av., No. 117, 4 years, store, basement, and stable; Henry Hassinger to A. Rinsehler	$510
8th av., No. 406, 3 years, basement; Walter L. Lawrence to Francis T. Keating	500
Avenue A, No. 44, store and back room, 4 years; J. H. Hasse to John D. Dethlefs	840
West st., n. e. corner Duane, 5 years; Claiborne Ferris, Trustee, to Jacob Chamberlain and others	3,000
Duane st., No. 144, 21 years; Ambrose C. Kingsland, Trustee, to Margaret McKimmen	1,200
86th st., s. s. West 2d av., 3 years; Lemuel B. Clark to Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society	1,700
Manhattan st., n. s., East 10th av., 10 years; John C. Fries to Frederick W. Becker	500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SARATOGA PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE premises owned by the estate of Peter Keese, deceased, with first-class brick house and brick stable, situate on Regents st., corner of Park place; lot 75 feet front by 382 feet deep to Cottage st.; a location particularly desirable, and a good opportunity for a purchaser. For terms and particulars apply to EDMUND K. BABER, Executor, Keeseville, Essex County, N. Y., or to SAMUEL T. KEESE, 22 Ferry st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 104 COLUMBIA Heights, Brooklyn, Long Island, house and lot, 31x100; house 60 feet deep; nine bed-rooms, two bathrooms, &c.; complete and in good order. Owner,

SAMUEL T. KEESE,
No. 22 Ferry st., New-York.

ALSO,

at Great Neck, Long Island, one mile from landing, two from depot, cottage, with two acres or eleven, eight bed-rooms, &c.; stable for three horses, cow-house, hennery, ice-house, and well; water in laundry; plenty of shade trees and fruit. Owner.

SAMUEL T. KEESE,
No. 22 Ferry st., New-York;
Or, GEORGE MERRITT, No. 131 William st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FINE MANSION, with three lots of ground, situated on the north side of 120th st., near the East River, this City, within a few hundred feet from Harlem and Morris nia boat landing. The building contains twenty-two rooms with all modern improvements, and will be sold or let at a low price to a desirable party. Apply at the premises or at No. 29 Ferry st., where a photographic view thereof can be seen.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON EASY TERMS, TO CLOSE TWO ESTATES.

About 100 lots in one piece, suitable for an institution, between 9th and 10th avs. and 135th to 138th st. Apply at office of estate WILLIAM H. RAYNOR, No. 1,300 Broadway, corner of 34th st., and to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 68 East 61st st., in the evening.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to

THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

NO. 8 EAST 57TH ST.—JUST OUT OF 5TH av. and Central Park Entrance.—A magnificently-built, planned, and located full-size four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, with a superb three-story dining and chamber extension, for sale or to lease, unfurnished, low.

Permits at No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK,
Astor House, Office No. 37.
FOR SALE, DESIRABLE HOUSES, CENTRALLY LOCATED.

500 BROWN-STONE HOUSES ABOVE 42D st., west of 5th av., from $10,000 to $50,000, if any one wish bargains.
M. S. FRIEND, No. 1,535 Broadway.

$21,000 WILL BUY A SPLENDID corner house on Lexington av., below 59th st. ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN, one of the finest 6th av. corners, west side, near 23d st., paying a large rental. HALL J. HOW, No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 144 Waverley place, near 6th av., $16,000; will rent for $1,700. Inquire on the premises between 2 and 4 P. M.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brick house, No. 329 Greene av., Brooklyn; all improvements; fine location. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—HOUSE, FURNISHED, NO. 405 CLINTON st., near Union st.: three story, high stoop, brown stone, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, nicely furnished and frescoed throughout; fine location; to small family; immediate possession. Call after 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE.—IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house; eleven rooms, bath, storeroom, heater, elevated oven range, two water-closets, &c. Address R. C., Box No. 105 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BY JOHN D. BAILEY.

WHEATLAND
RAIL MILLS AND BLAST FURNACES,
FOR SALE.

WE WILL OFFER AT AUCTION, on the premises, ON THURSDAY APRIL 13, 1876, AT 12 O'CLOCK P. M.,

The above-named valuable property, located at Wheatland, Mercer County, Penn., on the line of the Erie and Pittsburg Railroad, and having track connection with the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

The property consists of four blast furnaces, capable of producing 600 tons of pig-metal weekly; one rail mill nearly new, with all modern improvements and capable of producing 1,000 tons of rails weekly; some 220 buildings, consisting of tenant houses, managers' and clerks' houses, brick and frame offices, carpenter shop, store, locomotive-house, ice-house, stables, &c., &c., together with about 325 acres of land, one and three-quarter miles of railroad track, switch, siding, &c. The furnaces and rail mills are in good order and ready for immediate use, and the buildings in good condition, the larger portion of them having been but recently erected.

Also, 800 SHARES, BEING TWO-THIRDS INTEREST OF

SHENANGO COAL COMPANY STOCK,

Together with certain leases and royalties on coal in mines now being operated by said company, a detailed description of which will be furnished on application.

TERMS—One-half cash, $10,000 of which (either in cash or approved certified check) will be required at time of sale, remainder of cash payment on tender of deed; balance in one, two, and three years, with interest, and secured by bond and close mortgage, with scire facias clause, on the premises.

For pamphlet, giving full detailed description of Wheatland property, buildings, machinery, furnaces, &c., address

R. J. ANDERSON,
JOHN J. SPEARMAN,
H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
Trustees in Bankruptcy of J. T. & C. A. Wood, No. 114 Water st., Pittsburg.
JOHN D. BAILEY, Auctioneer.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Auctioneer.
THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 12 O'CLOCK M.
Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Will sell by auction the following
DESIRABLE DWELLINGS:

NO. 15 EAST 49TH ST.,
between 5th and Madison avs. and the Windsor and Buckingham Hotels, an unusually well arranged and planned four-story brown-stone English basement residence, about 18x60; lot 100.5 feet; in supero order throughout. A most eligible location for a physician.

NO. 30 WEST 50TH ST.,
between 5th and 6th avs.; a very complete four-story high-stoop brown-stone Columbia College leasehold dwelling, 18 9-12x65; lot 100 feet; handsomely finished and elegantly arranged; ground rent $324 per annum.

NO. 190 WEST 10TH ST.,
between Bleecker and 4th sts., a full-size four-story brick and brown-stone house, in good repair, and very conveniently located.

ALSO,
NO. 446 WEST 34TH ST.,
an excellent three-story and basement high-stoop brick dwelling, 20x46; lot 98 9-12 feet; all improvements; on 100-foot street; about 450 feet from Elevated Railroad.

TERMS EASY.
Permits and particulars at No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF NO. 6 EAST 14TH st., by order of the Executors of Richard M. Blatchford.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, March 30, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room:

The elegant four-story brown-stone dwelling, 33x68 feet. No. 6 East 14th st., just east of 5th av., together with lease of lot, twenty-one years from Feb. 1, 1868, Spingler estate; ground rent, $1,800 per annum and taxes, with renewal twenty-one years; size, 33x103.3 feet; sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years. For permits apply at No. 3 Pine st.

DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, March 30th, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the desirable farm situated in the beautiful valley of Dover Plains, about one mile from Harlem Railroad Station; contains 270 acres, under fine cultivation; has been kept for years as a stock and milk farm; buildings large and all first-class. For a farmer who desires a beautiful home, or a gentleman desiring a Summer residence, where health, pleasant surroundings, fine views, easy access to the City is an object, no finer location can be found.

TERMS OF SALE—Sixty per cent. bond and mortgage for five years. Will be sold, at the same time, eighty head of choice milch cows. For further particulars, address GEORGE T. BELDING, Dover Plains, N.Y.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.
BLACKWELL, RIKER & WILKINS
Will sell at 12 M.,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Wm. M. Banks, Esq., Receiver of the Security Savings Bank.

The THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE HOUSE, with lot 15x100.11, known as No. 237 East 118th st., New-York.

Can be seen at any time.
Maps, &c., of auctioneers, No. 4 Pine st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.
The undersigned, Assignee of ALEXANDER STEIN, Bankrupt, will sell at auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, April 20, 1876, at 12 o'clock, by James M. Miller, Auctioneer, the two lots of land, with factory building, south-east corner of Rivington and Attorney streets. Lots 50x100. Property sold subject to all liens.

MARTIN SCHAENKEISEN, Assignee.
DAILY & MACHIN, Attorneys for Assignee,
No. 206 Broadway.
mh29-1aw3wW

A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers.
FRIDAY, MARCH 31, AT 12 M., AT SALES-ROOM—House and lot, south side of 104th st., 200 feet west of 2d av., 25x100; nice frame dwelling and extension; Croton and sewer. Particulars at No. 9 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A GENTLEMAN WILL CONVEY TO A RESPONSIBLE party, on payment of six months' interest now due on mortgage, an elegant private residence, rich in all its appointments, containing all modern improvements, situated in a delightful village only thirty-five minutes from this City, and certainly worth fifty per cent. more than the amount of mortgage. Principals only address NORMAN, Box No. 129 Times Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—A fine residence, containing eleven rooms; in perfect order; water in house; bath, &c.; stable; two acres of ground, planted with choice fruit and flowers; fine scenery; very healthy; two hours from New-York by Erie Railway; five minutes' walk from depot. Apply to W. C. BROWN, United States Express office, 82 Broadway, New-York.

THE MOST DESIRABLE AND EXTENSIVE residence, situated in the very heart of New-Haven, for sale or exchange on exceedingly favorable terms and price; one and one-half acres of ground, fine barn, hennery, gardener's house, graperies, &c. Address P. R. C., owner, Astor House, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

SCARBOROUGH, ON THE HUDSON, AT DEPOT.—A country place, containing about fourteen acres; house, grounds, and outbuildings in perfect order; a good gardener in charge. Inquire of Gen. A. S. WEBB, Executor, No. 15 Lexington av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

356 West 23d st.
105 East 24th st.
68 and 76 5th av.
47 West 49th st.
31 West 45th st.
45 East 25th st.
323 and 414 Madison av.
224 and 273 5th av.
20 East 47th st.
10 and 15 East 46th st.
24 and 28 West 58th st.
48 and 52 East 78th st.
9 West 9th st.
41 and 13 West 10th st.
104 and 112 East 37th st.
71 Park av., and

a GREAT MANY OTHERS, ranging in price from $800 to $10,000 per annum. Full particulars from

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR RENT—$2,500; FIVE ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone residences; portico fronts; cabinet trim on three stories; 71 feet deep; five superb mirrors on parlor floor; butler's pantry and dining-room on same.

$1,200—Three four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, ash and black-walnut trim on two floors.

KINGMAN F. PAGE,
No. 21 East 60th st., and Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.

TO LET—HOUSES.

No. 688 Lexington av.
No. 418 West 18th st.
No. 230 East 11th st.
No. 210 East 11th st.
For particulars apply to
M. ECHEVERRIA & CO., No. 20 Beaver st.

LEXINGTON AV.—IN THAT DESIRABLE BLOCK between 40th and 41st sts., a choice four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone dwelling, medium-size, elegantly and fully furnished; rent very low.

Offices—No. 4 Pine and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—AT AUDUBON PARK, City of New-York, large double house, all conveniences, and two and a half acres of land; also, stable; the property has a river front unsurpassed, and is in fine order; rent, $3,000. Apply to PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway, or COLEMAN BENEDICT, No. 14 Broad st., Executors.

TO LET.—AT BRONX DALE, WESTCHESTER County, the elegant mansion house lately occupied by Pierre Lorillard, Esq., deceased, situated on the Bronx River. It contains about twenty-three rooms; has all modern improvements, &c. It has eighteen acres of land, and is well adapted for a boarding-house or charitable institution.

W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway.

NO. 28 WEST 56TH ST.—ELEGANTLY LOCATED and built medium-sized four-story high-stoop dwelling with extension, to let low.

Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO LET—HOUSE CONVENIENT FOR AN INVALID, having an automatic elevator and sunny second story piazza; brown stone; 45th st., near 5th av.; in good repair; unfurnished; possession in April. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or GOODALE, No. 5 West 23d st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED, ON THE banks of the Hudson, to a private family only, for three years, an elegant residence, with ten acres, thirty-five minutes from 42d and 30th sts. Apply to

WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William st.

TO LET.—FAMILIES DESIROUS OF SECURING A first-class residence upon the Central Park, near 5th av., at a low rent, can do so by applying to

E. N. TAILER, owner,
No. 47 Walker st.

TO RENT AT CRAWFORD, N. J.—(ON CENTRAL Railroad,) fifty minutes from New-York, a handsome cottage villa, with modern improvements, large grounds, and convenient to depot; rent very moderate. Address Box 1,967 New-York Post Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FROM JUNE 1 to Nov. 1, full-sized house, well located on West side, at $150 per month, to a careful tenant.

Apply to
S. CABOT,
No. 85 Beaver st.

TO LET—VERY LOW, OR FOR SALE, FARM OF forty-six acres, between Rye and White Plains; very high ground; buildings, with lawn, garden, and orchard, $400; whole, $700.

R. C. EMBREE, No. 115 Broadway.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY and attic houses No. 233 West 23d st. and Nos. 224, 248, 256 West 24th st. Apply to P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO., No. 63 Broadway, or to A. LEAMAN, No. 217 West 23d st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE ON THE St. Lawrence, near Waddington, St. Lawrence County, suitable for a large private family, or a hotel; rent only $1,200 a year; value, $40,000. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND SEA BRIGHT.—Furnished cottages to rent; also, houses, building sites, and acre plots for sale. Printed catalogues and full particulars from

F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

FOR RENT—FOR SIX MONTHS OR ONE YEAR—a handsome country seat, overlooking the Hudson, sixteen miles from New-York; completely furnished, all modern city conveniences. Apply at Room No. 28 No. 145 Broadway.

TO RENT, FURNISHED.—ON THE HUDSON, near Newburg, a country seat unsurpassed for health, beauty, and location. Extensive pleasure grounds, beach, &c. Also, for sale or exchange. VERPLANCK BROS., No. 92 Chambers st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN 38TH ST., NEAR 5th av., 21.6x55, in perfect order; moderate rent to an unexceptionable private family. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand st., or No. 39 Wall st., from 1 to 2 o'clock.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HOUSE, on 57th st., near Madison av.; will rent low to a responsible tenant. Address M. B. T., Box No. 134 Times Office.

TARRYTOWN.—TO LET, HOUSE, FIFTEEN rooms; carriage-house; about one acre; very healthy; choice fruit; fine river view; rent very moderate. Inquire at No. 150 Nassau st., Room No. 4.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN 35TH ST., NEAR 5th av.; private family. Large number unfurnished first-class houses in central locations.

B. B. MERRILL, No. 610 6th av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THREE MINUTES' walk from Union square; three story, brown stone, high stoop. All in fine order. Inquire of or address JAMES M. RAYMOND, No. 835 Broadway.

TO RENT—AT CRESSKILL, N. J., NEAR DEPOT, good house, eight rooms, stable, and four acres. Inquire at Relief Fire Company, No. 149 Broadway. Rent, $250.

PARLOR FLOOR AND BASEMENT, ALSO third floor, to let, of private house No. 324 2d av., between 18th and 19th sts.; owner resides in house; terms moderate.

100 THREE AND FOUR STORY BROWN-stone houses to let, above 42d st., west of 5th av.; also lower parts and French flats, at reduced rents.

M. S. FRIEND, No. 1,535 Broadway.

TO LET—A HOUSE, WITH AN ACRE OF GROUND, barn, &c., all in good order, at Winfield, Long Island, four miles from Hunter's Point. Inquire of J. H. SIMMS, No. 543 6th av.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, NO. 341 WEST 18TH st., with rooms on third floor; good neighborhood. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED WHOLE OR PART OF A first-class three-story house on West 23d st. Address G. P., Box No. 2,065, Post Office.

TO LET.—AT FORT WASHINGTON, LONG ISLAND, a large house, with stable and one acre of land. Apply to IRA STARR, No. 445 Grand st., New-York.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR NO. 190 WEST HOUSTON st.; inquire in the corner.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE CHANGES now being made in the desirable marble building, Nos. 82 and 84 Nassau st. Offices and suites for law, commercial, and banking purposes, can be secured at moderate rents.

T. E. DAVIS, Room No. 6.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Two stores on Astor place side; also desirable offices on second and third stories, all having steam heat. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO LET—SPLENDID STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 78 Bowery, near Canal st.; also, five floors above; also, six-story building No. 46 Elizabeth st., connecting if desired; adapted to furniture, &c. Apply to WM. F. NISBET, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 35.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS store and basement No. 728 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts.; fine show-windows, suitable for groceries, carpets, or billiards. Apply on premises.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—STORE ON THE NORTH-EAST CORNER of West Broadway and Thomas st.

G. B. LAWTON, No. 422 West st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—NEAR 18TH st.; large and very desirable.

F. N. HOLLISTER, No. 15 East 35th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.

THE OFFICES
Now Occupied by the
NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,
NO. 52 BROADWAY,
EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST.
WELL SUITED FOR A
LARGE CORPORATION,
Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-proof Safes.
ALSO, OTHER DESIRABLE OFFICES IN SAME BUILDING.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

ASTOR HOUSE.
OFFICES
TO LET
At Low Prices.

BASEMENT.—A LARGE BASEMENT IN NO. 46 Broad st.; also No. 46 New st.; suitable for wine merchants. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 46 Broad st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses and flats in all parts of this City, and houses at Orange, Elizabeth, &c., for which we have daily applications. Those wishing to sell or exchange property can find buyers through the office of

CURRIE, PURDY & CO., No. 7 Washington place.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A full-size house to lease, between 14th and 53d sts., 6th and Madison avs.; rent not to exceed $2,500. Address, stating location, size, and price, Box No. 3,509 New-York Post Office.

WANTED.—FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE WHERE party would take rent in board, with privilege of few select boarders; City or country. Address A. S., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY AND daughter, part of a private house within ten blocks of Broadway and 53d st. Address Rev. A. D. VAIL, 117 East 86th st., stating location, terms, &c.

ANY FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE, AND wishing to rent their furnished house for a year to a gentleman and wife without children, on moderate terms, in a good location, can hear of a very responsible tenant by addressing M., Box No. 168 Times Office.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED FLAT; TERMS must be reasonable. Address V., No. 156 West 46th st.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED IN THE NINTH Ward. Address J. R. T., Box No. 160 Times Office, giving rent and location.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING DAYS
AT
LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 255, 257, 259, AND 261 GRAND ST.,
CORNER CHRYSTIE,
AND NO. 83 FORSYTH ST.,
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
MARCH 28 AND 29,
IN THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Suits.
Millinery Goods,
Comprising FRENCH PATTERN HATS and BONNETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, TIES, &c.
Cloaks, Sacques, &c.
Boys' and Children's Clothing.
NEW GOODS, HANDSOME DESIGNS, LOW PRICES.
Grand, Chrystie, and Forsyth sts.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
GRAND CENTRAL DRY AND FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.
Unlike any other in the country.
All goods first class.
Foreign goods all our own importation.
Novelties by every steamer.
Orders by mail attended to with special care.
Catalogues free.
14th st. and 6th av., New-York.

AITKEN, SON & CO.,
Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, corner 18th st.
Spring opening
of Millinery and novelties
Wednesday and Thursday,
March 29 and 30.

MILLINERY.

A.—MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMporters of fine millinery, successors to Mme. A. Michel, No. 423 6th av., near 26th st., returned from Paris by Pereire. Exposition opening. WEDNESDAY, 29th, THURSDAY, 30th, March.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until THURSDAY, April 13, 1876, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City, (including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed thereto,) for the ensuing year—say ten thousand (10,000) tons of coal, more or less, and one thousand two hundred (1,200) cords of oak, and nine hundred (900) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, clean and in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Eight thousand (8,000) tons of furnace size, one thousand (1,000) tons of stove size, four hundred (400) tons of egg size, and six hundred (600) tons of nut size.

The oak wood must be of the best quality, the stick not less than three (3) feet long. The pine wood must be of the best quality Virginia, and not less than three (3) feet, six (6) inches long. The proposal must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet, solid measure, for both oak and pine wood, and also the price per cut per load for sawing and the price per cut per load for splitting, the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 10th of June to the 15th of September, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies; said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of the school buildings as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1877. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
CHARLES PLACE,
DAVID WETMORE,
HENRY P. WEST,
Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1876.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 3d day of April, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the materials and work for a new school-house, to be erected on the north side of East 75th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

EUGENE H. POMEROY,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
FERD. T. HOPKINS,
M. THALMESSINGER,
Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 20, 1876.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FREE TO BOARDERS—HANDSOME ACCOMmodations everywhere; applicants suited immediately; NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA BOARDING AND LODGING DIRECTORY, No. 28 West 29th st., New-York; No. 441 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. Housekeepers will please report their vacancies. Rooms wanted in all locations.

NO. 304 2D AV., BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH sts., near Stuyvesant Park, a handsome suite of apartments on second floor, with every convenience, suitable for a family; house and table first class; references.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, running water, third and fourth floors, with or without board; permanent or transient; dining-room parlor floor; references.

SECOND FLOOR, THIRD STORY, FRONT, WITH Hall Bed-room.—Persons wishing permanent board can find pleasant rooms; but few boarders. No. 116 West 45th st.

NO. 34 WEST 29TH ST.—A NEWLY-FURnished parlor floor, three large rooms, with closets, to a party of gentlemen, with or without board; private table; also, a room on the third floor.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH ST.—PARTIES DESIRING for the Summer furnished rooms, with board, can be accommodated at Summer prices; no moving in May.

NO. 34 EAST 20TH ST.—HAVING CHANGED proprietors, is now ready for parties requiring first-class accommodations; apartments with private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK.—MRS. J. CURtis would like to make arrangements to rent her second floor, with or without board, for the Summer, or permanently.

NO. 4 WEST 29TH ST.—WITH BOARD, large sunny back parlor, with private bath; also, large pleasant room on fourth floor front; terms moderate.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH ST.—A PARTY OF GENtlemen can be accommodated with a handsomely-furnished second floor, private bath, &c., with or without board; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with Board.—Handsome rooms on second floor, for a family or party of gentlemen; reference.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.—BACK ROOM AND bedroom on second floor; also, front room on fourth floor, with board.

SECOND FLOOR, FURNISHED — LARGE room, with board. References given and required. No. 432 West 23d st.

NO. 351 5TH AV.—DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms, with or without board; liberal arrangements made for the Summer.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST.—SECOND-STORY front; also, rooms for gentlemen, with an excellent table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH ST.—Two rooms, with board, permanently or transiently; references.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with or without board; no moving in May.

NO. 22 WEST 51ST ST.—ROOM, WITH board for single gentleman; also, table board; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Two rooms (connecting) this week, and rooms en suite or singly, with board, by the middle of April.

BOARD WANTED.

$80.—BOARD AND ROOM WANTED BY father and adult son (away during the day) in a private American family owning their house, between Central Park and 42d st., and near 5th av. preferred; terms, $80 per month, prompt pay, and permanent if suited; references unexceptionable. Address for three days Christian Home, Box No. 129 Times Office.

WANTED—FOR A PHYSICIAN AND WIFE, WITH three young children and nurse, board and rooms, with room for office; must be between 32d and 36th sts., 4th and 6th avs.; terms not to exceed $125 per month; private family preferred; will furnish, if necessary. Address DOCTOR, Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT TWO furnished rooms on the second or third floor of a house in the vicinity of Central Park, with board; references exchanged; terms must be moderate. Address, with full particulars, ACADIA, No. 242 West 34th st., New-York.

A LADY AND DAUGHTER WANT A PLEASant room and closets, with board; terms, $6 apiece; location, from 13th to 18th sts., near 6th or 7th avs.; references exchanged. Address S., Mercantile Library, New-York.

BOARD WANTED FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife; will furnish their own room, except carpet; terms not to exceed $12 or $13 per week; private Christian family preferred. Address E. B., Post Office Box No. 4,567.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THREE ADULTS; front room and bedroom; price, $28 per week. Address HOME, Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GENTLEMAN OF RETIRED HABITS wishes a room, with board, in a Catholic family, strictly private. Address Post Office Box No. 1,364.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARlor floor, with private bath and closet; also, single room to let to gentlemen, without board, in private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING ROOMS IN A private residence on Madison av. and 74th st., can obtain references at Everett Library, No. 666 6th av.

A. DAILEY.

A LARGE OR SMALL FURNISHED ROOM to let, to gentlemen; sunny exposure; very pleasant, nice neighborhood; private family. No. 33 East 29th st.

ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLY, IN A PRIvate house on Madison square; accommodations unsurpassed. Refers to A. Dailey, No. 666 6th av., near 38th st.

TWO WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, TO club gentlemen, without meals; 21st st., 5th and 6th avs. Apply at No. 5 West 23d st. for one week.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—BOARD for the Summer; house open 1st May. James G. Roe.

HOTELS.

LELANDS' STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day.

LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

CLOTHING.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1876.

MAX STADLER, Late Stadler & Co. | MAX STADLER & CO., Ball, Black & Co.'s Building, 565 and 567 Broadway, corner Prince st.,

Take pleasure in announcing that they now occupy the entire upper part of the above-named building, where they are ready to sell

MEN'S, YOUTH'S, AND BOYS' CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.

All material used in manufacturing has been purchased for cash since the 12th of January, and consequently they can sell at prices twenty per cent. lower than any house in the United States.

They offer the benefit of this extraordinary advantage to all their customers, who are herewith cordially invited to an inspection of their stock. The entrance for customers is through Ball, Black & Co.'s store, Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

MAX STADLER & CO.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. LAMB, late of the City of New-York, and residing at Whitestone, Long Island, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business in Flushing, Queens County, New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the fifth day of October, 1875.

HENRY CLEMENT, Executor, &c., of George C. Lamb, deceased, Flushing.

S. H. THAYER, Proctor for Executor, No. 150 Nassau st., New-York.
o6-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Hamilton W. Robinson, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons and creditors having claims against DANIEL FOSTER and JOHN M. GILL, lately doing business in the City of New-York, under the firm name of Foster & Gill, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, Assignee of the said Foster & Gill, at his place of transacting business, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June, 1876.—Dated New-York, 3d March, 1876.

mh8-1aw4wW* RICHARD B. KELLY, Assignee.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GONZALO ALFONSO, late of the City of Havana, in the Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 South street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of October next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-eighth day of March, 1876.

WILLIAM HENRY DYCKMAN,
Administrator, with the will annexed.
mh29-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM REED, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 214 East 29th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of February, 1876.

f23-1aw6mW EDWARD NORRIS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH MOSBACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, No. 254 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-third day of November, 1875.

BERNARD AMEND,
JOSEPH KOEBLER, Executors.
n24-1aw6mW*

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

The programme for the week ending SATURDAY, April 1, combining

NOVELTY AND VARIETY,

will be as follows:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, THE WONDER: A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.

THURSDAY EVENING, CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

FRIDAY EVENING, THE WONDER: A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.

SATURDAY MATINEE AND EVENING, CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

These plays will be illustrated by Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, C. A. STEVENSON, E. M. HOLLAND, C. E. EDWIN, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Miss GERALDINE MAYE, Miss KATE BARTLETT, and Miss E. BLAISDELL.

A NEW-COMEDY DRAMA of powerful interest and original construction, written expressly for this theatre, and which has been in preparation for some time, will shortly be produced.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 23D ST.

Accessible by all the popular lines of travel. Convenient to all the ferries and hotels.

SEVENTH WEEK AND ASSURED SUCCESS of ROWE'S enjoyable humorous comedy, BRASS.

BRASS! with Rose Wood, Rose Lisle, Marie Louise, Mrs. Brutone, L. Morrison, J. C. Padgett, Vining Bowers, C. Norris, W. J. Cogswell, F. Langley, C. Searle, J. W. Brutone, C. Rosine, and GEO. FAWCETT ROWE, (that "perverter of truth.")

EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

Box-office open 8 to 4. Prices $1 50, $1, and 50 cents.

"See this ring! Fact! Fact!! I assure you."

NATIONAL
ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
23d st. and 4th av.

THE FIFTY-FIRST GRAND ANNUAL
EXHIBITION OF
PAINTINGS
NOW OPEN,
Day and Evening.
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

GILMORE'S FAMOUS TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND GOING TO SAN FRANCISCO. The last Grand Promenade Concert, previous to the departure of the band for San Francisco, will be given at the

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY,
14th st., near 6th av.,
SATURDAY EVENING, April 1, 1876, at 8.

On this occasion the NEW-YORK CHORAL UNION, of which Mr. Gilmore is Musical Director, has kindly consented to appear.

THE FULL BAND AND GRAND CHORUS will unite in several splendid selections.

Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the door.

The band leaves on Sunday evening, April 2.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

A dramatic entertainment and reception will be given for the benefit of this noble charity by the

MURRAY HILL AMATEUR DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION,
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 30, 1876,
at the
LEXINGTON AVENUE OPERA-HOUSE,
58th st., near Lexington av.

Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained of Charles L. Brace, Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East 4th st.; Geo. W. Walker, Whiting Manufacturing Company, corner Broadway and 4th st.; C. Fred. Richards, Belting and Packing Company, No. 38 Park row; Fred. B. Noyes, No. 26 Broad st., or at the door on the evening of the entertainment. Balcony boxes, $5 each, apply to Lucius McAdam, Guardian Life Ins. Co., 19 Warren st.

MARK TWAIN. THIS P. M.
CHICKERING HALL.
Lecture on ROUGHING IT IN THE LAND OF THE BIG BONANZA.

STEINWAY HALL.
Wednesday, March 29th, at 8 P. M.
DR. GERHARD ROHLFS,
will lecture on his
TRAVELS IN AFRICA,
for the benefit of the
GERMAN HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

Reserved seats can be secured at the Box-office of STEINWAY HALL, and at Carl H. Schultz's, No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th st.

CHICKERING HALL. BULOW RECITALS.
WEDNESDAY AT 8. LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,
SCHUMANN-MENDELSSOHN PROGRAMME.
THURSDAY AT 2. ONLY CHOPIN MATINEE.
FRIDAY AT 8. LAST NIGHT.
A SCHUBERT-LISZT PROGRAMME.
SATURDAY AT 2. LAST MATINEE.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, $2. At Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square, and No. 114 Broadway.

Chickering Pianos used by VON BULOW.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS DAY,
MATINEE at 2; EVENING at 8.
F. S. CHANFRAU
in his great sensation play,
KIT,
THE ARKANSAS
TRAVELER.

GEORGE AYRAULT'S GREAT CENTENNIAL Cattle en route for Philadelphia.—Five hundred dollars offered any person exhibiting at the Centennial a heavier and better heifer or cow than the celebrated Queen of Cattle, which, with the great ox Champion, conceded the heaviest in the world, are on exhibition a few days only at Barclay Street Ferry.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
PEEK, a daily play.
THE FUNNY OLD GALS.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
SEATS SECURED. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

APTOMMAS.

MARK TWAIN. CHICKERING'S.
THIS AFTERNOON at 1:30 o'clock.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE. — THE ANNUAL meeting of this Institute will be held on THURSDAY, April 6, 1876, at the hall of the Historical Society, 2d av., corner of 11th st., at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

ORESTES CLEVELAND, President.
CHARLES MCK. LEOSER, Recording Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORTIMER BROWN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Mortimer Brown, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said title, and that the 21st day of April, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of March, 1876.

mh29-1aw3wW GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY DE ZAVALA, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1876, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, number 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 31st December, 1875.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
m15-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN METZ, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the fourteenth day of April A. D. 1876, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 31st December, 1875.

m15-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of March, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL SCHUSTER, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER GUTHMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Alexander Guthman, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

NO. 5,411.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JENNIE L. COHEN and IGNATZ FRANK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Jennie L. Cohen and Ignatz Frank, as copartners, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of March, A. D. 1876.

HYMANN HARRIS, Assignee,
No. 318 East 38th street, New-York City.
mh29-1aw3wW*

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager...........................Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8. Over at 10:55.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW PLAY.

FERREOL is the most exquisite drama, in everything which constitutes the excellence of a drama, ever exhibited in an American theatre by an American company.—*Evening Mail.*

FERREOL. Characters by Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Frederic Robinson, Stuart Robson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Thomas E. Morris, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, L. Thompson, A. Beeks, W. S. Quigley, F. E. Lamb, C. S. Collins, and Misses Kate Claxton, Ida Vernon, Marie Wilkins, Roberta Norwood, Maude Harrison, Ida Jeffreys, and Augusta Raymond.

The scenes, by Mr. R. Marston, are accurate reproductions of the interior of a noted château in the south of France, and are the most beautiful stage sets ever exhibited in this theatre.

SATURDAY, April 1, SECOND MATINEE of FERREOL.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES six days in advance at Tyson's New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MATINEE DAY.

LAST NIGHTS OF
JULIUS CÆSAR,
and farewell of the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

_ This (Wednesday) matinée, BENEFIT of Mr. F. C. BANGS. Thursday night, 100TH PERFORMANCE of JULIUS CÆSAR. Saturday afternoon and evening, final performances of the grand tragedy.

_ April 10, HENRY V. and GEORGE RIGNOLD. Next week the theatre will be closed.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

(Every night at 7:45; carriages may be ordered for 11.)

SIXTEENTH WEEK of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S great drama,

PIQUE!

A PLAY OF TO-DAY.

PIQUE MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. 112th to 120th time and crowded houses. Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Drew, Mr. Rockwell, Miss Sydney Cowell, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss May Nunez, Miss Holland, and Mr. John Brougham.

EXTRA "SUBURBAN" MATINEE of PIQUE TO-DAY at 1.

_ Seats may be secured two weeks ahead.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers..........Messrs. Shook & Palmer

RE-ENGAGEMENT

of the favorite actor,

Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE,

who will appear MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, by special request, in Marshall's charming comedy, FALSE SHAME. Misses MARIE GORDON, BLANCHE GREY, META BARTLETT, Mrs. FARREN, and Messrs. EDWARD ARNOTT, THEODORE HAMILTON, E. LOVEL, H. B. PHILLIPS, EBEN PLYMPTON, and others, will also appear.

THURSDAY, and for the rest of the week, a great bill—TEARS, IDLE TEARS, and PARTNERS FOR LIFE, Mr. Montague in both pieces.

SATURDAY, MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14th st. and 6th av.

GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY.
Matt Morgan's Ideal Vaudeville.
Tremendous Hit of the Theatrical Curiosity.

STUART ROBSON, by GOODWIN, the Mimic, as Captain Crosstree in the great Burlesque, BLACK-EYED SUSAN, with MINNIE PALMER, the dramatic fay, as Susan. HARRY JOSEPHS, the original, as Dame Hartley. THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING—Miss Minnie Palmer, Mr. Charles Villers. THE GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGG—Mr. Walter Lennox, Mr. Sidney Smith and the Star Company. Popular Prices.

MARK TWAIN
WILL LECTURE AT CHICKERING HALL,
WEDNESDAY (this) P. M., March 29.
FRIDAY P. M., March 31.
☞ ONLY LECTURES THIS SEASON.
Begins at 1:30 promptly. Tickets at Schuberth's, No. 29 Union square, and at the hall.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,
THURSDAY, March 30, 1876, at 8 P. M.,
At CHICKERING HALL, corner 18th st. and 5th av.
HENRY BALLANTINE, ESQ.,
"A Trip Through Interior Persia to St. Petersburgh."
CHARLES HARRIS PHELPS, A. M.,
"Journey from Finland to Persia, Daghestan, and Circassia."
Illustrated with stereopticon views.
ELIAL F. HALL, Recording Secretary.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16th st. and Broadway. Evening at 8. Matinées Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Immense success of the New Company.

Mlle. Ninon Duclos and her troupe of fifty beautiful Circassian female models. The Ladies' Centennial Levee. Tableaux Vivant. Matinée to-morrow at 2. March of the Revolution. Grand Tableaux of Washington Crossing the Delaware. Grand olio of sixty brilliant star artists.

ORGAN CONCERT.

Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st. Second Season. Fifty-fourth Concert, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, March 29, at 4 o'clock. Organist, S. P. Warren, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New-York; vocalist, Miss Clara D. Stacey, soprano. Admission, 25c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........................Manager

The popular resort. Crowded nightly with ladies, children, families, and social parties.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

DR. JOHN LORD WILL DELIVER THE last Lecture of his course but one, THURSDAY, at 11:30, in Association Hall, on NAPOLEON BONAPARTE—a new lecture.

MARK TWAIN. BROOKLYN.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
On THURSDAY, March 30, at 1:30 P. M., only lecture in Brooklyn this season. Tickets at Bolles', and at Chandler's.

MUSICAL.

A SPECIAL OFFER FOR THIS MONTH.—A fine assortment of first-class Pianos, all new; only need to be seen to be appreciated. The largest inducement ever offered in this City to those desiring to get an excellent piano at manufacturers' prices. Terms very reasonable. Every piano fully warranted. For further particulars call at

HAINES BROTHERS' manufactory,
Nos. 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, and 372 2d av., corner 21st st.

STEINWAY'S, WATERS', CHICKERING'S, and other first-class new and second-hand Pianos and Organs to let until rent-money pays for them as per contract; great bargains for cash; 7⅓-octave Piano, not used three months, for $200 cash.

HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS ARE THE best made. Prices low for cash or on installments. Send for catalogue. Instruments rented until rent-money pays for them as per contract. Agents wanted.

HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AVENUE.
For particulars send for a circular.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the matter of FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT and LAWRENCE WELLS, Bankrupts.—By virtue of an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York, in the above entitled matter, I will sell, at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of March, 1876, at 11 A. M. by Burdett & Dennis, Auctioneers, at No. 40 Exchange place, all the fixtures and furniture of the counting-house and office of the above named bankrupts.

Dated New-York City, March 24, 1876.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal,
Southern District of New-York.

ASSIGNEE SALE OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED Furniture, lumber, veneers, upholstery materials, furniture trucks, also machinery, &c.

S. HERMAN, Sheriff's and General Auctioneer,
Salesroom No. 13 Bowery,
will sell at public auction
WEDNESDAY, April 12, at 10 o'clock,
the entire machinery and stock of lumber, veneers, furniture, &c., of Alexander Stein, bankrupt, at the factory and wareroom No. 102 Attorney st. Sale in lots to suit the trade.

By order of
M. SCHENKEISEN, Esq.,
Assignee of Alexander Stein.

ROBT. HAYDOCK & BRO., Auctioneers.
WILL SELL AT NO. 6 COLLEGE PLACE,
on THURSDAY, March 30,
French China and Bohemian Table Glass-ware.
Sale commences at 10 A. M.
DECORATED DINNER SETS will be offered at noon.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 82 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1876.

THE COUPONS ON THE CONSOLIDATED eight per cent. currency bonds of this company, maturing April 1, 1876, will be paid at the National City Bank.

C. ENNIS, Financial Agent.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 27th day of April next. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 31st day of March.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

CONNECTICUT CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The coupons due April 1, 1876, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of New-York.—N. B. A.

JOHN W. STOUGHTON, Treasurer.

THE KEOKUK AND DES MOINES RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons of this company, due April 1, 1876, will be paid on and after that date, at the Phenix National Bank, No. 45 Wall st.

HENRY A. BARLING, Treasurer.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

TERRIBLE BOILER EXPLOSION.

THE BOILER OF A HARDWARE MANUFACTORY IN NEWARK EXPLODES, KILLING TWO MEN AND SERIOUSLY INJURING SEVERAL OTHERS.

A terrible boiler explosion, resulting in the death of two men, took place in H. Sauerbier & Son's hardware manufactory, which extends from No. 32 to No. 38 Mechanic street, Newark, about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The boiler was in the rear of the building, and at the time of the explosion Louis Desch, the engineer, was standing near it. The report was heard for a great distance, and crowds of people hurried to the place. The Fire Department responded to an alarm, and together with a number of citizens worked energetically to rescue the wounded. The small brick building in which the boiler was situated was blown to pieces, and the whole range of buildings was shattered. Of the large number of men employed in the buildings two were killed outright, eight were seriously if not fatally wounded, and few escaped without some injury. A portion of the boiler-room was hurled into the blacksmith-ship adjoining, burying Christian Zodle and Joseph Kaulpe beneath the *débris*. The bodies of both were subsequently recovered, but so terribly mutilated and disfigured as to be almost beyond identification. The engineer was taken out of the ruins alive, but so badly scalded about the face, head, and body that his recovery is doubtful. Charles Schneider, the foreman, was on the second floor, immediately over the boiler, and was hurled a distance of several feet by the explosion. He was terribly cut and bruised about the head and body by the falling bricks and timbers, and his injuries are of a very dangerous character. William B. Denman, who was in the third story, was very seriously injured. He was unconscious and utterly helpless when taken out by the firemen. William Decker was terribly lacerated with broken glass, as were also Mr. Sauerbier and his son Henry, who were in the office. Several other employes were badly but not dangerously injured. John Hardman, who was working at a rear window in the drying-room, was hurdled through the window into an adjoining graveyard, but fortunately escaped with a few slight bruises. George Danner, a blacksmith, was buried beneath a pile of bricks, and badly crushed about the head and body. His injuries may prove fatal. Christian Keller was also buried beneath the ruins, but sustained no very serious injuries. Christian Herschman was painfully scalded by the escaping steam, but his injuries are not dangerous. The force of the concussion was so great that George E. Hart, who was driving along the street at the time, was violently hurled from his buggy to the pavement, a distance of several feet from the wagon, and was picked up unconscious. He soon recovered, however, and was taken home. The utmost excitement prevailed throughout the city during the afternoon, and an immense throng remained around the scene of the disaster until late in the evening. The firemen and others worked until a late hour last night overhauling and removing the *débris*, but were unable to discover any other bodies, and it is supposed there are no more in the ruins. No theory of the cause of the explosion has yet been developed, but a thorough investigation will be made by the authorities. It is thought the damage will amount to $25,000 or $30,000, although no definite estimate can yet be formed. The adjoining buildings were badly shattered and the inmates terribly frightened. This is the first destructive explosion that has taken place in the city since the one at the celluloid manufactory a few months ago.

RECENT DIVORCE SUITS.

A CÆSAR'S WIFE WHO WAS NOT FAITHFUL—A MARRIAGE IN ITALY WHICH RESULTED UNHAPPILY.

In the Summer of 1874 Mr. August Cæsar, his wife Maria, and three young children, Charles, August, and Emil, resided in St. Mark's place, near Second avenue. Mr. Cæsar, a German, about forty years of age, was an importer of clock materials, and his wife, a handsome American woman, of a lively temperament, was about ten years his junior. She became acquainted with Mr. Philip Krieger, a wealthy provision dealer in First avenue, near Tenth st., who is a widower, and who had previously, as charged, been on such intimate terms with the wife of a neighbor as to cause the latter to obtain a divorce resulting in the breaking up of his business and his subsequent impoverishment. Mrs. Cæsar left her residence in August, 1874, and became a guest at the Schuyler Hotel, Fort Lee, where, it is alleged, she resided some weeks with Krieger, passing as his wife. She subsequently returned to her husband, who says he forgave her. But she soon again left him, and is now living with Krieger as his wife at No. 205 West Twenty-fourth street. On these allegations divorce proceedings were instituted in the Court of Common Pleas, and a reference was ordered. After the testimony of several witnesses had been taken, the Referee reported in favor of granting Mr. Cæsar an absolute divorce, and giving him the custody of his children. Yesterday, on the application of Mr. William F. Kintzing, counsel for Mr. Cæsar, Judge Van Brunt confirmed the report.

In 1864, Crescio Pasquale, an artist, was married in Meroule, Italy, to Teresa Borgia, a prepossessing looking girl only thirteen years of age. Teresa preferred another man, a scapegrace, but her uncle, a priest, desired that she should marry Pasquale, on the grounds that he was talented and industrious and would make her a good husband, but Teresa still declined, and only acquiesced on the promise that her uncle would leave her all his property at his death. Shortly after the marriage the young couple came to this City and resided at No. 10 Dominick street. They had a son, Paulo, now eleven years old. A friend of the husband named Feci Cosse, a professor of music, aged about sixty, and possessed of some means, boarded with the Pasquales, and became very intimate with the young wife. In November last Teresa fell heir to 25,000 francs, left her by her uncle, and immediately eloped with Cosse, who took apartments for her and himself at a hotel on Broadway, where they have been living ever since, but say that they intend soon to depart for Italy to live on a small estate owned there by Cosse. As soon as Pasquale traced his wife to the hotel and found that she was living there as the wife of Cosse, he began divorce proceedings through his counsel, Mr. G. L. Simonson, in the Court of Common Pleas, resulting in a Referee's report in favor of the plaintiff, granting him an absolute divorce and the custody of his son. An action was also brought by Pasquale against Cosse to recover $5,000 for criminal conversation with Mrs. Pasquale, and the matter was sent to a Sheriff's jury, which heard the evidence on Monday last, and gave a verdict for the plaintiff. No defense was made in either suit.

THE EMBEZZLEMENTS OF J. W. NORTON.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the United States against J. W. Norton, who was indicted in this City some time ago, for the embezzlement of moneys belonging to the Money Order Department of the Post Office, brings to light again the circumstances of one of the most systematic robberies ever committed in this City. Norton, who is a man of fine appearance and excellent address, was first taken into the Post Office in 1861, as Redemption Clerk. Under Postmaster Kelly he was promoted to the position of Assistant Postmaster, and as such had supervision of the money order arrangements, and was afterward made Superintendent of the Money Order Department at its inception in November, 1864. This position he held until his peculations were discovered in August, 1871. At the time Postmaster Jones took charge there was a deficit of $60,000. Retained in his position by Postmaster Jones, Norton continued his peculations, and before discovery had increased his deficit to $115,428. He made part restitution by turning over to the Government all his real and personal estate, including horses, carriages, &c., from which about $20,000 was realized. A portion of the real estate is still held by the Government. The books of the Money Order Department were kept all right, but it was his habit to fill a stub for the exact amount that was called for, and then draw a check on the department at Washington for any amount he saw fit. His bonds were for $20,000, and one of the sureties is said to have been worthless. The other bondsman was afterward indemnified by Norton.

Norton was indicted after the discovery of his embezzlements, but this was quashed, and over two years elapsed before he was re-indicted, a circumstance to which he owes his escape, for the statute of limitations being argued in his favor, the point was taken to the Court of Appeals, and finally to the Supreme Court, which has just decided in his favor. It is held that the indictment cannot be tried under the act of 1790, unless found within two years from the date of the offense, and that the indictment is not for a crime arising under the Revenue laws within the act of 1894. The case is now finally disposed of by his discharge. Norton is at present residing in Plainfield, N. J.

A BLOW TO QUACK DOCTORS.

A bill to amend the present law against the manufacture and sale of improper articles was introduced in the Assembly recently. An investigation showed that the bill was in the interests of abortionists, and that its introduction was caused by Dr. E. B. Foote, now under indictment in the United States Circuit Court on a charge of mailing improper articles. Mr. Anthony Comstock, the Special agent of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, appeared before the Judiciary Committee, to whom the bill had been referred, and showed the origin and tendency of the measure, and also presented a protest against it signed by leading physicians of this City and Brooklyn. The protest, after reciting that the proposed amendments would give undue facility for base and dangerous practices, closes by saying, "We cannot feel that anything in the present law can or does restrict any reputable physician from prescribing any necessary remedy or prescription to their patients, but does, and wisely and justly, prohibit and prevent unprincipled quacks and frauds, under the guise of physicians, from selling and making a business of disposing of articles, the use of which in a majority of cases is and would be against the advice of any reputable physician." The committee unanimously agreed to report against the passage of the proposed amendments.

SEWER ASSESSMENTS.

REPLY OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION TO RESOLUTIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

In response to resolutions adopted by the Assembly making inquiries with regard to the reasons that influenced the Counsel to the Corporation to indorse his approval upon a bill subsequently introduced into the House, entitled "An act relating to assessments for the construction of sewers and drains in the City of New-York," Mr. Whitney replies as follows:

"The theory of the law, as is doubtless well understood, is that in the construction of a sewer the municipal authorities act as agents for the owners of the particular property benefited, and not as agents for the property-owners of the whole City. The City advances the necessary money and causes the work to be done, expecting to be repaid by the imposition of assessments upon the property benefited; and if, for any reason, the assessment fails, the tax-payers in general bear the loss. In respect to sewers, the question has quite recently been raised for the first time whether an ordinance of the Common Council authorizing the work in each case has not been necessary to the validity of all contracts for the construction of sewers entered into since the passage of the charter of 1870. The practice in this regard has been loose, it never having been supposed that an ordinance was necessary. The assessments for sewers now outstanding and uncollected amount to $2,673,479 74. The amounts which have been advanced upon contracts for sewers in progress, or in which no assessments have as yet been imposed, reach the sum of $594,042 20, making a grand total of $3,267,521 94. This amount the City has expended, for the payment of which the assessments for sewers are the only security. A very large proportion of this whole amount would be lost to the City if it should be held that an ordinance of the Common Council has for the last five or six years been necessary.

Upon my accession to office in August last I advised the Commissioner of Public Works that the question had been raised, and, while I entertained the opinion that an ordinance was not required, still that it was not desirable, with regard to future contracts, to incur such a risk. He concurred with me in the importance of changing the practice of his department, and no contracts have been since that time made, as I am informed, which were liable to this objection. After conferring with the Mayor and Controller upon the subject I, at their suggestion, drew a bill with regard to these sewer assessments removing the doubt. This bill was copied after the acts of 1872 and 1874 with reference to assessments, which acts, as models, have this merit, that they have been fully sustained by the Court of Appeals. It is true that it may be said that these assessments are now legal and need no act, and it is possible that the court may so finally hold; but there is at least a doubt, and the City will be compelled to go through a sea of litigation before it is settled, unless the Legislature shall remove the doubt. Already as many as forty proceedings have been begun on a single day to vacate assessments upon this ground.

Before drawing the bill the subject of the pending and uncompleted contracts was fully considered. With regard to them this situation exists: The City had made partial payments upon these contracts, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, before the question as to the necessity for an ordinance had been raised; but, when the point was taken, further payment upon these contracts was stopped until the question should have been disposed of. Unless they are legal the City can never recover back the money advanced, and as they have all been let to the lowest bidders at public letting after advertisement, I know of no reason why they should not be legalized. The only criticisms that I have seen upon these contracts were to the effect that some of them were not being properly performed, but the proposed bill would have no bearing or effect upon the question of performance."

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That all permits for the temporary deposit of manure and stable straw within the City be and they are here hereby revoked, and all accumulations of the same must be removed on or before May 1, 1876.

A petition signed by over seventy-five undertakers and dealers in undertakers' supplies against the removal of the Board of Health from its present quarters was received. The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases reported during the past two weeks:

Week ending March 18—Typhoid fever, 4; scarlet fever, 83; measles, 51; diphtheria, 128; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 6; small-pox 48.

Week ending March 25—Typhoid fever, 7; scarlet fever, 70; measles, 52; diphtheria, 71; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 3; small-pox, 28.

Dr. Nagle, Deputy Register, presented the following:

During the week ending March 25, 1876, there were 588 deaths reported in this City, being a decrease of 31 as compared with the preceding week, and 17 less than the number reported during the corresponding week of 1875. The actual mortality for the week ending March 18 was 623, representing an annual mortality of 30.64 in every 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,057,086. This decrease was in the following diseases, viz.: Small-pox, 2; scarlatina, 12; diphtheria, 17; cancer, 4; marasmus and scrofula, 5; diseases of the heart, 13; pneumonia, 12. There was an increase of 3 deaths from measles, 5 from membranous croup, 7 from whooping-cough, 5 from diarrheal diseases, 1 from hydrocephalus and tubercular meningitis, 11 from diseases of the nervous system, 7 from bronchitis, 6 from Bright's disease and nephritis, 1 from puerperal diseases; 7 in children under five years of age and 8 of persons 70 years of age and over.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

The Board of Apportionment held a brief but animated session yesterday. When the Secretary, Mr. John Wheeler, had read the minutes of the previous meeting Controller Green said that one important fact had been omitted from the record. The fact that a resolution authorizing the issue of bonds to the amount of $100,000 for building a bridge over the Harlem River was omitted, and yet it was a part of the proceedings. He moved that the resolution be placed on the minutes. Mr. Wheeler, the Secretary, said that the resolution appropriating $10,000 was correctly embodied in the minutes, but if the board so desired he would add that the amount was for surveys and soundings. Mayor Wickham remarked that in his opinion the minutes were correct, and that they should not be amended as proposed by the Controller. The question was then put on the Controller's motion to insert the resolution authorizing bonds to be sold amounting to $100,000 for building the bridge, and it was lost by a vote of 3 to 1, the Controller being in the negative, after which the minutes were approved by a like vote. Controller Green announced that there was no appropriation to pay the salaries of the Commissioners for building the Third District Court-house, and that one of them was about to sue the City for the amount due him. After some discussion the matter was laid over. The Board authorized the Controller to issue assessment bonds to the amount of $20,000 to pay laborers employed by the Department of Public Works on the Boulevards.

CHANGES AT POLICE HEAD-QUARTERS.

The first changes in the clerical staff at Police Head-quarters since the reorganization of the board were made yesterday afternoon, at a special meeting of the Commissioners. Mr. Wheeler, as Chairman of a special committee appointed to suggest any necessary reorganization of the clerical force, presented a resolution notifying the following persons that their services were dispensed with; T. S. Barkaloo, E. Sanford, G. V. Barrett, and A. Waldman. J. S. Lucas, a telegraph operator, was similarly notified. The resolution was adopted, and the following appointments were immediately made: Telegraph operator, salary $1,200 per annum, M. R. Brennan; Clerks—Moses Sickel, Street-cleaning Department, salary $1,200; W. M. Levine, Deputy Clerk in the Chief Clerk's office, salary $1,500; E. C. Gay, clerk in Treasurer's office, salary $1,500 per annum.

ALLEGED ABUSES IN THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

It was currently reported yesterday that the Treasury Department has been holding for some time a secret investigation into some alleged abuses said to exist in certain departments of the Custom-house, and that some prominent officials would, in all probability, be removed. It is said that the management of one of the bureaus has been very loose, and that serious irregularities have been brought to light. A TIMES reporter had an interview yesterday with Collector Arthur, but the Collector said that he had no knowledge of any irregularities nor of any investigation by the Treasury. He said that cases were always under examination in the Custom-house, but he was not aware of anything which would justify the rumors afloat.

MEETING OF LIQUOR DEALERS.

The central committees of the various liquor dealers' associations in this City and Brooklyn met yesterday in the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery, Col. Schwartz in the chair. Major Sauer stated that he, in company with other members of a committee appointed for the purpose, waited on Mayor Wickham, and represented that in appointing Excise Commissioners the Mayor should nominate two gentlemen identified with the liquor trade. Mr. Sauer described the interview with the Mayor as friendly, and said his Honor gave them to understand that he would give their request favorable consideration. A circular to members of Congress, asking them to favor the bill now before the House reducing the tax on distilled spirits from ninety cents to fifty cents, was referred to the Committee on Legislation. A motion that the organization be known as the "Central Organization of the Liquor and Beer Dealers' Societies of New-York and Kings Counties," was referred to the Committee on By-laws. The meeting then adjourned to Tuesday.

SALES OF PAINTINGS.

THE WEBB COLLECTION TO BE SOLD TO-DAY—THE REST OF THE KOHN PAINTINGS.

The collection of paintings, sculpture, and engravings belonging to Mr. William H. Webb, and to which reference has already been made, is to be sold at the Miner Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, on this and to-morrow evenings. The collection, which is much above the average, contains some specimens that will no doubt find eager purchasers. Attention has already been called to the special merits of most of the leading works, such as those by Leutze, Achenbach, Carl Becker, Bosch, Ortmann, Escosura, Frere, Vibert, David Col, and Winterhalter, all of which are good specimens of the respective styles of these artists. The art library contains several works which are rarely met with in any private collection. Here will be found a copy of the great work on Egypt, compiled by the savans who accompanied the French Army to that country in the time of the first Republic, and which was published under the auspices of the great Napoleon, with many other works of equal interest and value. The Miner Gallery has been recently renovated, and is now equal to any other gallery in the City.

The remainder of the collection of paintings belonging to Mr. Udolf Kohn was sold at the Kurtz Gallery last evening. The following were the principal pictures sold: "Walking through the Rye," by Morean, $450; "Early Morning," by Palizzi, $275; "Flower Market," by Ballavoin, $210; "Trouville," by Pallaris, $235; "The Picnic," by Spiridon, $380; "Interior of Tavera," by Ball, $330; "Louise," by Toulmouche, $290; "Charity," by Girard, $215; "Hunting Scene," by J. L. Brown, $410; "La Gallanterie," Spiridon, $480; "Solitude," by Lafon, $235. The principal picture of the collection, "The Slave," by Leloir, was slowly run up to $300, and was then withdrawn, Mr. Kohn having fixed the price at $4,000. "Une Promeneuse," by Tartez, brought $1,250. The remainder of the pictures sold at nominal prices.

SALE OF STEREOTYPE PLATES.

The sale of stereotype and electrotype plates of standard works published by James R. Osgood & Co. was begun yesterday at the salesrooms of Leavitt & Co., in Astor place, and continued until late in the evening. The various plates were sold as follows:

Robert Buchanan's "Saint Abe and his Seven Wives" and "White Rose and Red," $24; Bumstead's "On the Wing," $190; Arthur Hugh Clough's Poems, $17 50; Carleton's "Following the Flag," $150; "Our New Way Round the World," $250; Carleton's "Four Years of Fighting," $65; "The Seat of the Empire," $17 50; Conant's "Butterfly Hunters," $75; "Country Parson's" (Rev. A. K. H. Boyd's) works, $680; Croswell's Poems, $40; Daniell's "The Voice and How to Use It," $12 50; De Quincey's works, $2,300; the "Diamond Edition" of Charles Dickens' works, $840; "Household Edition" of Dickens $30 75; "Charles Dickens' Edition," $31 50; Library Edition of Dickens, $72 50; "Edwin Drood" and uncollected pieces, $25; Pierce's "Dickens' Dictionary," $195; "Dickens' Readings," $70; T. W. Higginson's "Child Pictures from Dickens," $60; Samuel Adams Drake's works, $320; Elam's "A Physician's Problems," $35; Felton's "European Letters," $35; Forster's "Life of Landor," $87 50; Fuller's Papers, $42 50; Gladden's "Art of Living," $25; good stories, $230; Dora Greenwell's works, $157 50; Grace Greenwood's writings, $120; Grace Greenwood's "Juveniles," $380; James Greenwood's "Seven Curses of London," $30; Greg's "Enigmas of Life," $150; Grimm's "Goblins," $25; Gail Hamilton's writings, $260; Hare's "Guesses at Truth," $115; Dr. Isaac J. Hayes' "Cast Away in the Cold," $55; Heavysege's "Saul," $35; Z. H. Hervey's Poems, $15; Horace's Odes, $35; Julia Ward Howe's "Passion Flowers," "Word for the Hour," and "The World's Own," $30; Howitt's "A Boy's Adventures," $100; Leigh Hunt's Poems, $60; T. Sterry Hunt's "Chemical and Geological Essays," $60; "Ginx's Baby," $11; Keeler's Vagabond Adventures, $20; Charles Kingsley's Writings, $405; Henry Kingsley's Writings, $195; Hamlin's "Light on the Dark River," $35; Lear's "Nonsense Songs," $140; Mrs. Leonowen's Siamese Works, $330.

Among the plates to be sold to-morrow are those of the works of Charles Reade, Sir Walter Scott, W. M. Thackeray, and Jules Verne.

MOUNT VERNON.

The action of the ladies of this City, in attempting to organize an association for the purpose of raising funds to institute repairs to the historic property at Mount Vernon, is not greeted with favor by the "Mount Vernon Association." The latter claims that it commenced collecting funds for a similar purpose over four years ago; that an entertainment was given at Cincinnati on Feb. 22 last, which realized $10,000 for the object, and that a similar entertainment had been contemplated in this City on the same date, which was, however, frustrated by the occurrence on that occasion of the "Lady Washington Reception" for the benefit of St. John's Guild. The necessary repairs on the property are already in progress, and the house and grounds will be in readiness for the inspection of visitors during the Centennial celebration. An architect is at present on the premises engaged in drawing plans of the homestead with the view of restoring the property in case of fire. The balustrade which surmounts the long piazza and the portico at the main entrance are the only portions of the structure which will require rebuilding. The main buildings are in a good state of preservation. Under these circumstances the association regards the formation of new associations with the object of restoring the property to its pristine condition in the light of officious interference with its prerogatives.

SCENES IN NORTHERN ITALY.

An interesting lecture was delivered last evening in the Presbyterian Memorial Church, at Madison avenue and Fifty-third street, by the Pastor, Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., upon "Northern Italy." The lecture was the first of a series to be delivered upon the Kingdom of Italy, and was illustrated throughout by photographic views of the cities, villages, lakes, and public buildings worthy of notice in that portion of the peninsula. Entering Italy by the Corniche Road, the lecturer graphically described the principal feature of interest along the sea-shore, and an excellent photographic view of Genoa, with its harbor and shipping, was presented. Some splendid views of Pisa, showing its celebrated leaning tower, were also exhibited, after which the lecturer passed on to Milan and gave an interesting account of the various public buildings of the city. The lecture was closed with a series of photographic views of the exquisite scenery of Lakes Como and Maggiore.

A FEMALE MISER.

Ellen Conway, of No. 120 King street, a middle-aged woman, dressed in respectable mourning, was placed on trial before Recorder Hackett yesterday, charged with picking the pocket of Mrs. Sarah Merriman. On being charged with the crime, and taken to the Station house, the suspected thief was searched, but only a few trifles were found. On being taken to the Tombs, however, Mrs. French, Assistant Matron, discovered under the woman's skirts two deep pockets, which contained two pocket-books, stuffed with greenbacks amounting to over $400, wrapped in pieces of cloth, besides a bag of gold and silver coins, valued at $227, a silver watch, silver thimbles, and other articles. Mrs. Merriman swore that her money consisted of $5 bills, and no such denomination was found among Mrs. Conway's treasure. The prisoner showed that the money found in her possession had been hoarded up by her during the past twenty years, and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

ALLEGED MURDER AND OUTRAGE.

The body of the woman which was found Saturday, on Hadden avenue, Camden, N. J., has not yet been identified, although a married man named George Franks, has been arrested on suspicion of having murdered her. A Mrs. Vogt and a young girl named Meyer, say that on Thursday evening they saw two men knock a woman down near the place where the body was found, and they interfered, but the men drove them away by throwing stones at them. Their story is considered somewhat improbable from the fact that they gave no alarm whatever, and said nothing about the circumstance until the woman's body was found on Saturday. The woman had evidently been outraged, and was probably murdered. The prisoner, Franks, denies all knowledge of the double crime, and the authorities are reticent about the grounds of suspicion against him.

BURGLARY IN BROADWAY.

During Sunday afternoon the store of Charles H. Covell, importer of clocks, bronzes, and fancy goods, at No. 922 Broadway, was entered by thieves, and robbed of property valued at $741. The thieves unlocked the side door of the building on Twenty-first street, and ascended to the second floor, where they broke through a door leading from the hallway, and thus gained access to the store below. They stole sixteen small traveling clocks, with which they made their escape. Thomas Leroy was subsequently arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the burglary, and was held for examination.

DRIVEN TO SUICIDE.

Augustus Laffel, who resided at No. 1,678 Fulton street, Brooklyn, died yesterday from the effects of a dose of poison which he took in presence of his wife, for the avowed purpose of killing himself. Laffel was a barber, and has been for a time past working as such in Philadelphia. His employer's business becoming dull there, he was discharged, and came home to Brooklyn on Saturday last, very much cast down. He tried to obtain employment, but failed. Yesterday morning his children were crying for bread, and there being none in the house, Laffel became desperate, and weeping bitterly, said that he would make one more effort to obtain employment, and if he failed would take his life. He went out, was gone a few hours, and returned, announcing that he had been unable to obtain employment. He then took from his pocket a bottle, the contents of which he swallowed, at the same time declaring that it was poison. A physician was sent for, but before he arrived the man was dead. Coroner Simms will hold an inquest to-day.

DOLAN'S CASE.

It was expected that the Court of Appeals would render a decision yesterday on the argument for a new trial in the case of John Dolan, convicted of the murder of Mr. James H. Noe. Mr. Howe, counsel for the prisoner, received a dispatch from Albany on Monday stating that a decision would be given yesterday morning. At 11 o'clock yesterday, however, a dispatch was received from Mr. Howe's representative to the effect that no decision had been given by the court, and that probably none would be rendered until next Tuesday. Dolan, on being informed of this, seemed perfectly unconcerned.

VIGILANCE OF THE BROOKLYN POLICE.

A small fire occurred about 11 o'clock on Monday night in a furniture store, corner Concord and Pearl streets, Brooklyn. An alarm was sounded, the firemen responded, and succeeded in putting out the fire after it had caused about $400 damage. The proprietor of the store, who was asleep in the back room, was nearly suffocated by the smoke. Neither the patrolman who came off post at 12 o'clock nor the one who relieved him at that hour knew anything about the fire the next morning, and Capt. Smith, of the First Precinct, has preferred charges against them for neglect of duty. The Fire Marshal gave it as his opinion yesterday that the fire was the work of an incendiary, as it was evident that some one had opened the blinds and thrown a lighted match into the store.

SUIT AGAINST A STREET RAILROAD.

The case of Jeremiah Crowley against the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company was begun, before Judge Van Vorst, in Part III. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The plaintiff, it appeared, was building a sewer for the City, and found it necessary to make an excavation at Lewis and Eighth streets, adjoining a curve of the defendants' road. On June, 13, 1874, the plaintiff was standing at the curve, and one of the defendants' cars, driven speedily around the corner, knocked him into the pit. He received severe injuries, and he brings the present action to recover $5,000 damages for the injuries inflicted. The defense is a general denial. At the conclusion of the testimony for the plaintiff yesterday the defendants made a motion to dismiss the complaint, which was denied. The defense will go on to-day. John W. Little appears for the plaintiff, and John M. Scribner, Jr., for the defendants.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Charles Hayman and Henry Hayman, composing the firm of C. & H. Hayman, stables, No. 215 East Twenty-fourth street, assigned their property to Manuel Emanuel yesterday.

Charles A. Buddensick, builder, of No. 210 East Fifty-sixth street, has been adjudged a bankrupt by Register Ketchum, on the petition of twenty-one creditors, whose claims amount to $60,000.

In the assignment of Robert Halsey to George W. Powers the liabilities are stated to be $75,504 71, the nominal assets to be $256,579 40, and the actual assets $50,274 32. A bond in $50,000 was ordered.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against H. M. Silverman, fur dealer, at No. 554 Broadway, by Martin Bates, Jr., Edward J. King, Moritz Levene, A. Boskowitz, Louis Roussel & Co., E Boas, and nineteen other creditors, whose claims amount to $122,700. Mr. Silverman is endeavoring to compromise at thirty-three and one-third per cent., and many of his creditors have accepted the proposition. His liabilities are $230,000.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. BOWEN.

The special committee appointed by Plymouth Church to investigate the charges preferred by the Examining Committee against Henry C. Bowen met again last evening at Mr. Pratt's house, at Orange and Hicks streets, Brooklyn. Mr. Bowen, accompanied by his son Edward and Dr. Ward, were in attendance, together with Mr. Andrew Bradshaw. The committee took up the third, fourth, and fifth specifications, and heard some additional evidence. The motive of the testimony and the name of the witnesses were not divulged, but it was said that Dr. Ward was examined and gave testimony in defense of Mr. Bowen. Mr. Bowen next offered Mr. Andrew Bradshaw as a witness, and a long discussion followed. The committee retired to consider the admissibility of Mr. Bradshaw's evidence, but came to no conclusion and they adjourned to meet again on Thursday evening next. It is believed that the committee will reject the proffered testimony of Mr. Bradshaw, and in that case it is probable that they will bring their deliberations to a close on Thursday evening and report the result to the business meeting of the church on Friday night.

POLICE JUSTICE.

At the meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday several cases of complaint against members of the force were disposed of. In connection with two cases in particular the judgments agreed upon were rather peculiar, one being remarkable for the severity of the sentence, and the other for leniency. Roundsman Stewart, of the Fifteenth Precinct, whose record is an unusually favorable one, was convicted of being off post, the charge having been preferred against him by Inspector Dilks. The circumstances of the offense warranted a fine in the opinion of Commissioner Smith, but his colleagues voted for the dismissal of Stewart. The verdict of the Board in the case of Roundsman McGinn, of the Thirty-first Precinct, is, on the other hand, remarkable for leniency. McGinn was found off post and drinking beer in the cellar of the Lion Brewery, to which place he had a private key, furnished him by the proprietor. On a motion to dismiss him yesterday, Commissioners Smith and Erhardt voted in the negative, and a fine of twenty days' pay was unanimously concurred in. The reason for the leniency is that the accused had received honorable mention for stopping a runaway team in the Central Park.

ENGLISH RACKET.

A large concourse of sporting men gathered at McQuade's court, No. 404 Madison street, yesterday afternoon, to witness a match at rackets between Alderman O'Reilly, of Brooklyn, and Mr. P. Fitzpatrick, of this City; best four in seven games, for $100. Both men were in fine condition. The first and second games were highly interesting, each man winning a game. The third was the most scientific display that has ever taken place in this City, twenty-one innings being played. The fourth, fifth, and sixth games were won by Fitzpatrick with apparent ease. Appended is the score:

FIRST GAME.

O'Reilly..............................2 0 0 5 0 1 3—11
Fitzpatrick..........................3 1 5 5 0 0 1—15

SECOND GAME.

O'Reilly..............3 8 0 1 1 0 1 0 1—15
Fitzpatrick..........1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 4— 9

THIRD GAME.

O'Reilly ....0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 5 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 1 1 1—15
Fitzpatrick.0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 3 0 1 0 0 1 1..—13

FOURTH GAME.

O'Reilly.....1 0 1 1 1 5 0 1 1 1 0 0 0—12
Fitzpatrick..1 0 1 3 1 1 0 0 0 4 2 1 1—15

FIFTH GAME.

O'Reilly..............................2 4 0 2 0 ..— 8
Fitzpatrick..........................0 2 1 5 6 1—15

SIXTH GAME.

O'Reilly..............................3 1 0 0 ..— 4
Fitzpatrick..........................5 2 6 2 1—15

OPENING DAY AT LORD & TAYLOR'S.

The opening of Spring styles at Lord & Taylor's establishment, corner of Grand and Chrystie streets, was more extensive and brilliant even than usual. The great variety of different articles this house always exhibits is so well known, however, as not to need a very detailed review. The suit department is largely stocked with black silk suits, some as low in price as $65, while very elaborately-trimmed ones are to be obtained for $120. A very handsome pongee and silk suit in two shades can be had for $55, and cachemire dresses ranged from $20 upward. Among the childrens' suits are organdies for $5, Swiss muslins from $2 50 upward, and Marseilles from seventy cents upward. A pretty little blue striped silk has a gathered flounce around the bottom, an overskirt in the back only, trimmed with puffings and a bow in the centre. The front is trimmed up with ruffles in imitation of an overskirt. The basque waist, buttoning up the back, is trimmed around with a knife-plaiting, and puffings are up the front. In the bonnet department are many beautiful bonnets trimmed in various ways, ranging in price from $2 to $40. One at $40 is of French chip, with the outside of the crown trimmed with white flowers and brown ribbon loops, front and back; over the inside falls a point of cream-colored lace, with crimson and white flowers in the centre; from the back many long-cachemire lace ends. Another chip is trimmed with a delicate shade of blue and an ostrich feather in the same color. On the inside is a blue torsade with a bow and tea roses. There are numerous colored straws, neatly and tastefully trimmed, at very reasonable prices. Among the confections was noticeable a large assortment of sleeveless garments, dolmans, and talmas in cachemire and drap d'été, trimmed with guipure lace insertions, and jet work. In the silk department the most elegant black imported silks are selling at $2, $2 25, and $2 50, and those of domestic manufacture from $1 40 to $1 75 a yard. Striped silks can be had in dark and light shades for 75 cents. Striped and figured lawns are to be had for sixteen, eighteen, and thirty-five cents. Messrs. Lord & Taylor's large assortment of ready-made garments, and materials in all styles and at all prices, a most precludes a possibility that the most exacting taste will not be satisfied.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

An interesting address was delivered in the chapel of the Eleventh Ward Boys' Lodging-house last evening by Mr. J. D. Reid on the art of telegraphy.

The reports that the candy-makers were dissatisfied with their present wages and intended to demand an increase are said to be premature, and it is not thought that a strike will occur.

George Ayrault, the owner of the "Queen of Cattle" and the "Champion," on exhibition at the Barclay Street Ferry, has offered a reward of $500 to any one, who will exhibit at the Centennial a heavier and better heifer or cow than the "Queen."

The officers of the Coast Wrecking Company said yesterday that their men were at work on the wreck of the Great Western, and it was hoped that a portion of the cargo would be saved, though it was feared it would be damaged by water to a great extent.

Mr. Henry Ballantine will lecture on "A trip through Interior Persia to St. Petersburg," and Charles Harris Phelps, A. M., on "A journey from Finland to Persia, Daghestan, and Circassia," before the American Geographical Society, at Chickering Hall, to-morrow evening.

A conference of persons opposed to the Elevated Railroad was held at No. 140 Pearl street yesterday afternoon, but nothing of importance was transacted. Ground was broken at the Battery yesterday for the columns to support the proposed extension of the Elevated line from Greenwich street.

Messrs. F. Alexandre & Sons say that the time made by the steam-ship Colon from Havana to this port—three days and twelve hours, as reported in THE TIMES of yesterday—is not the fastest on record. One of their steamers, the City of New-York, has made the passage in three days, ten hours, and ten minutes.

The State Line Steam-ship Company, of Glasgow, has been replaced by a new company with ample working capital for running steamers regularly between New-York and Glasgow, and will be known as the State Steam-ship Company (limited) of Glasgow. The steamers and property of the old line were transferred to the new company on March 15.

The Aldermanic Committee on Streets met yesterday to hear persons for or against the petition to change the name of Chatham street to Park row. A large attendance of interested property-owners was expected, but they did not appear. Alderman Bryan Reilly, the Chairman of the Committee, having ascertained that none of the petitioners were present, adjourned the meeting to Monday next.

Frederick Stadler, aged thirty-one, of Whitestone, Long Island, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by jumping overboard from the Hunter's Point ferry-boat Garden City in the East River. He was rescued by the Captain of the tugboat Thomas Dixon, and when brought ashore was attended by Police Surgeon Ensign. He refused to assign any cause for the attempt at self-destruction, but expressed his regret that it had not proved successful.

Alexander McCurnin, the bar-tender who was arrested on Thursday last on suspicion of having caused the death of a laborer named Jeremiah Sullivan by striking him on the head with a pistol, on Saturday night, the 18th inst., at the liquor store of Henry Seecamp, No. 142 Liberty street, was yesterday exonerated by a Coroner's jury. The testimony adduced showed that the deceased received the wounds in his head by falling down stairs at his residence, No. 102 Washington street.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to consider the propriety of introducing the waters of the North and East Rivers into this City, met again yesterday, and after a brief executive session decided to report against the project and in favor of utilizing the immense quantity of Croton water which flows over the dam, amounting to three hundred millions of gallons daily. This new supply, the committee say, can be made available by a new aqueduct and proper mains. Their report will be submitted to the Board next Thursday.

Considerable interest has been excited in billiard circles over the approaching billiard contest between Vignaux and Sexton in Paris. The former is the favorite, the extreme youth of the latter tending to weaken him somewhat in the confidence of professional betting men. At the Turf Exchange yesterday the pools sold $100 to $75 in Vignaux's favor, while at Thomas' they stood even higher, being $160 to $60 against Sexton. As the pools close to-day it is expected that the betting will be both brisk and heavy.

Mary Lynch, of No. 344 East Thirty-second street, was arrested on Monday for being drunk and disorderly. On being placed in a cell of the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house she tore up her sacque and by means of the strips attempted to hang herself. She was, however, rescued. Foiled in this attempt she began to wreak her fury by pulling up the water-pipes and doing other damage in the cell, until, as a measure of precaution, she was placed in a strait-jacket. On being arraigned at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday she was committed to be of good behavior for one year.

BROOKLYN.

Mayor Schroeder signed, yesterday, the resolution passed on Monday by the Board of Aldermen, appropriating $5,000 to build a temporary wooden facing to the Hempstead Reservoir.

Controller Powell has advertised for proposals for the purchase of $750,000 worth of City Assessment and Sewerage bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, and maturing in 1879. Proposals will be received until April 6.

The regular meeting of the Long Island Historical Society was held last evening in the Brooklyn Athenæum. A paper was read by Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall on "Hulureich Zwingli, and what Americans Owe Him."

The demurrer interposed by defendant in the case of The City of Brooklyn against William C. Kingsley, as surety for the defaulting City Treasurer, came up for argument yesterday, and was postponed until next Monday.

It is stated that the next official exhibit of the public debt of Brooklyn will show a gratifying decrease since Dec. 1, 1875, at which time it was reported by the Controller to be $42,487,200. The sinking fund is reported to have been largely augmented since that time.

James O. Ward died some time ago and left a will, in which he bequeathed $67 to his son or "next of kin." Before the estate was settled the son died, and yesterday Judge Dykman decided that his wife was thus made "next of kin," and therefore entitled to the property.

Mayor Schroeder has sent a communication to the members of the Temperance Brotherhood, in which he declines to furnish the names of those who furnished him the information in regard to black-mailing, on the ground that the matter is to be investigated by an Aldermanic committee.

Judge Dykman decided yesterday that one-sixth of the value of the property at Cliff and Fulton streets, New-York, belonging to the heirs of the late Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, must be paid to Mrs. Fleet, one of the heirs, and that the pecuniary legacies in the will are not charges on the residuary real estate named therein.

There was a conference yesterday between the special committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen to confer with a similar committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors in reference to the proposed transfer of ground near the Court-house for the erection of public buildings. The result was not made public, but will be reported to the Board of Supervisors at its next meeting.

An investigation into the origin of the fire which destroyed the dwelling at Sixty-seventh street and Second avenue, Bay Ridge, Long Island, occupied by Gustav A. Fudicker, was begun yesterday by Fire Marshal Keady, of Brooklyn. Mr. Fudicker informed the Police of the Eighth Sub-Precinct of Brooklyn that he had reason to believe that the house had been set on fire by Charles Wind, his hired man. Wind, who was arrested, has made a countercharge, accusing Mr. Fudicker of having fired the premises.

The trial of the Italians who are at present locked up in Raymond Street Jail, charged with conspiring to take the life of A. P. Agresta, is to take place on Friday. Mr. Agresta visited Russo, the man who gave him the information as to the conspiracy, yesterday, and the latter reiterated his statement as to the conspiracy, and also gave further proof as to the truth of his statement. Mr. Agresta assured the District Attorney that he would produce more witnesses at the examination on Friday.

LONG ISLAND.

John Alburtson, colored, accused, with his sons, of burning barns at Howe's Hill, and who attempted to commit suicide in a cell at Flushing, was fully committed for trial by County Judge Armstrong yesterday.

Since the appointment of an Administrator of the estate of the late David H. Skidmore, of Deer Park, who was burned in his dwelling on the night of Jan. 9, it has been ascertained that several carloads of wood belonging to Mr. Skidmore have been shipped to New-York by the son David, and that a lot of other property has been taken from the outbuildings. On Monday night seventy-five chickens were stolen from the premises. Both the sons, David and Andrew, are now in the Riverhead Jail awaiting trial.

A still at the Empire Oil Works, foot of Twelfth street, Long Island City, exploded with a loud report on Monday night. The capacity of the still was 1,200 barrels, but it was at the time of the explosion almost empty, the oil having been drawn off, and the explosion having been caused by the gas taking fire. The only damage sustained was to the worm and still. The loss is about two thousand dollars. Yesterday morning a similar explosion occurred in a still at the Standard Oil Works, just as a party of men were going in to clean it. The damage was slight. No insurance in either case.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Excise Commissioners of the town of Middleton have increased the license fees from $30 to $60. There are in this town, which covers an area of four square miles, 100 places where strong drink is licensed to be sold, and the Commissioners think that this increase will tend to decrease the number.

NEW-JERSEY.

Edward Caumont, a well-known resident of Orange Valley, died suddenly at the age of sixty-two years.

Morris Woodruff fell off a load of furniture in Elizabeth, Monday evening, and the wheels of the truck passed over his body, inflicting injuries which will probably prove fatal.

An infant two weeks old, the child of Michael and Margaret Clark, residing at No. 116 Monroe street, Newark, was found dead in bed yesterday morning, having been smothered during the night.

Francis Thorne, a resident of Greenville, reported at the Fourth Precinct Station-house yesterday that he had been robbed on the road by two tramps, who took from him $15 in money. The Police discredit his story.

David L. Shaffer, a young man in the employ of John McMahon, a butcher, doing business in Grand street, Jersey City, was committed for trial yesterday on a charge of embezzling $35, which he had collected for his employer.

Thomas Hanrahan and Thomas Dugan were arrested yesterday at the Weehawken Cattle Yards for committing highway robbery. They admitted the charge, but said they were drunk at the time. They were committed for trial.

A son of Mrs. Cafferty, four years of age, residing at Pamrapo, fell into a well Tuesday afternoon, and would have drowned but for the presence of mind of his brother, six years old, who seized him by the hair and held his head above the water until his mother rescued him.

Phillip Sloan, a freight conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was looking out of the window of a caboose Monday evening as the train was passing through Newark, when his head came in contact with an upright switch-rod and he was hurled from the train. A medical examination showed his wounds to be very serious, but not necessarily fatal.

Mr. James Rooney and his two daughters, living at Lake View, while driving home from Paterson on Monday night, were thrown over a fifty-foot embankment by their horse taking fright, and the wagon with its inmates were buried to the bottom of the cliff. The ladies escaped serious injuries, while Rooney, who is a cripple, was so badly cut about the head that his recovery is doubtful.

Perrine H. Sumner, the alleged California forger, who has been confined in the Hudson County Jail for several weeks, awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court upon his application for a release from custody, has been discharged by order of Judge Dixon, the Governor of California having vacated the order for his arrest. As soon as he was released Sumner went to New-York to avoid the service of papers in civil suits which had been commenced against him.

While some shad fishermen, who have their head-quarters on the shore of the Hudson opposite the Elysian Fields in Hoboken, were cutting poles yesterday, John Phillips ran along the logs, and slipping, fell on his back with his arms outstretched. At the same moment an axe in the hands of another fisherman descended and struck Phillips on the arm, severing that member above the elbow. The wounded man fainted from loss of blood. Several physicians in Hoboken to whom he was taken refused to do any thing for him, but finally Dr. Penday dressed his wounds.

ARRIVASL AT THE HOTELS.

Isaac Hinckley, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, is at the Sturtevant House.

Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, N. Y., and D. L. Harris, President of the Connecticut River Railroad Company, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Gov. A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; ex-Congressman Lewis B. Gunckel, of Cincinnati; Col. H. S. McComb, of Delaware; Capt. Ponsonby, of the British Navy, and Gen. John S. Cavender, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.—E. W. Gere, E. Rand, James Armstrong, Mrs. W. H. Beare, C. Beddoes, Mrs. H. Bown, A. Bown, Miss Fredrica Bown, Master H. Bown, Miss Helene Bown, C. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. A. Castedaut and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. W. Clemens, Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., Mr. Cooper, L. Bagel, M. Fair, Mrs. Fair, C. Fisher, Rev. J. S. Fletcher, C. D. Gilbert, W. Harvey, S. B. Heward, M. Thorne, James Hughes, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mr. Lafercade, J. Livesey, F. Marr, Mr. Mason, T. L. McConkey, J. G. McMaster, W. J. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. O. V. Morgan, Bernard Morris, George Murray, Dr. Norton, Capt. H. Paterson, Mr. Pennington, J. W. Petley, R. Pfeil, A. Scrivener, A. G. Shenstone, Mrs. Sinclair, two Misses Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Rev. J. Stevenson, J. Welch.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:50 | Sun sets.....6:21 | Moon sets..11:17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:48 | Gov. Island.11:17 | Hell Gate..12:39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........TUESDAY, March 28.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Richmond, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah, G. H. Murray, Ferris & Co.; Ashland, Crowell, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde & Co.; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia, [illegible]; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Wilmington, Crowell, Havana, Cuba, William P. Clyde & Co.; Java, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool, Eng., C. G. Francklyn; Cornwall, (Br.,) Stamper, Bristol, Eng., W. D. Morgan; Andes, (Br.,) Miller, Port au Prince, Colon, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.

Ships Rjukan, (Norw., formerly American ship Endeavor,) Hansen, Antwerp, Belgium, Benham & Boyesen.

Barks Caernarvonshire, (Br.,) Doncaster, London, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Emma, (Br.,) Cox, London, Eng., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Reindeer, Decker, Demerara, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Nellie Husted, Brewster, Dublin, Ireland, Brett, Son & Co.

Schrs. S. P. Godwin, Williams, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; J. C. Rogers, Fletcher, Boothbay, Me., C. H. Low; Jennie B Gilkey, Gilkey, Matanzas, Cuba, Waydell & Co.; S. G. Pinkham, Pinkham, Aux Cayes and a market, Isaac R. Staples; William Buck, Miller, Jacksonville, Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; R. A. Forsyth, Coboie, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Signal, Tatery, New-Haven, Conn., Cartwright & Doyle.

Barge Hudson, Smith, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Donati, (Br.,) Galgey, Santos Feb. 14, Rio Janeiro 26th, Bahia March 1, Pernambuco 5d, Para 11th, and Philadelphia 27th, with coffee to Busk & Jevons. The D. brought the Centennial Commission and 400 tons of cargo for the Exhibition.

Steam-ship Algeria, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool March 18, via Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and 58 cabin and 44 steerage passengers to Charles G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Reynolds, New-Orleans March ., Tampico 8th, Tuspan 9th, Vera Cruz 17th, Campeche 19th, Progreso 21st, Havana 24th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah March 25, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Champion, Woodhull, Charleston March 25, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., with naval stores to J. J. White.

Steam-ship Nereus, Bearse, Boston.

Ship Helene, (Ger.,) Rascheu, Rotterdam Jan. 28, with empty petroleum barrels to order—vessel to J. A. Paul. March 21, lat. 24 20, lon. 72, running under fore and main lower topsails, steering S., with the wind S., and blowing very strong and thick with rain, with tremendous sea running from the southward, at 8 A. M. had a sudden shift of wind to W. N. W., blowing a hurricane for about 10 minutes, which threw the ship on her beam ends. In 46 years following the sea Capt. R. has not experienced such a heavy wind. Feb. 10, lat. 41 10, lon. 18 10, spoke brig Vera, (Norw.,) from Wilmington, N. C., for Belfast. March 23, lat. 34 50, lon. 71 50, bark Don Justo, from Bremen, for Baltimore, 55 ds. out; same date signalized Br. schr. showing signal letters J C F B or T C F B, from Rio Janeiro, for New-York, 60 ds. out.

Ship Hooving, (Norw.,) Sending, Antwerp, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Marie, (Norw.,) Taarvig, Sligo 74 ds., in ballast to Louis Petens.

Bark Sara, (Aust.,) Cassanovich, Glasgow 73 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Sophia S. Luhrs, Hopkins, Agua la Grande 8 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to John Zittlosen. March 25, lat. 34, lon. 71, encountered a very heavy gale from S. S. E. lasting 24 hours, and veering to S.

Bark Modesta, (Br.,) Rowland, Rio Janeiro 46 ds., with coffee to Phipps & Co.—vessel to [illegible] Bros. Crossed the equator March 4, in lon. 42 W.; 10th, lat. 17 N., lon. 58 W., spoke ship Baltic, (Norw.,) from London, for Pensacola, 38 ds. out; had heavy N. E. and W. winds from lat. 30.

Bark Mabel, (of Boston,) Hallett, Havana 9 ds., with sugar to Bastian & Hoffman—vessel to master.

Bark Northern Queen, (Br.,) Dollar, Antwerp 66 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Abraham Young, (of St. John, N. B.,) Dolan, Bremen Jan. 26, in ballast to James W. Elwell & Co. Anchored in the lower bay for orders.

Bark Warrior (of Pictou, N. S.,) Fleming, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Havemeyer & Elder—vessel to Gerhard & Brewer. March 25, lat. 34 31, lon. 74 21, in a gale from S. E., split sails.

Bark Edward Albro, (of Pictou,) Grant, Sagua la Grande 10 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Gerhard & Brewer.

Brig Lanietar, (Norw.,) Olsen, Rio Janeiro 66 ds., with coffee to Drexel, Morgan & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator Feb. 8 in lon. 32; was 12 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy gales; March 21, lat. 36, lon 72, had a very heavy gale from N. E., commencing at midnight and lasting eight hours, veering to W. N. W., with very heavy sea.

Schr Chas. Morford, Parsons, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Van Brunt Bros.

Schr. Stephen G. Hart, Pierson, Pensacola 18 ds., with lumber to New-Haven Mill Co.—vessel to S. W. Loud & Co.

Schr J. S. Ivens, Ingersoll, Virginia.

Schr. Barnett, Crittenden, Virginia.

Schr. Alice M. Allen, Brigham, Baltimore.

Schr Caroline Hall, Aodell, Norfolk, Va.

Schr Joseph Raton, Jr., Petterson, Philadelphia.

Schr. Electric, Norbury, Elizabeth, N. C., 6 ds., with corn to Slaght & Petty.

Schr Abbie E. Willard, Prim, Providence.

Schr. Ann S. Cannon, Norbery, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr William Vovirsh, Goldsmith, Providence.

Schr. Belle Brown, Knowlton, Rockport, Me., with ice for Camden, N. J.

Schr James S. Cole, Harvey, Greenport, for Philadelphia.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. E.; thick off shore; raining.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Cleopatra, for Savannah; Wyanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; Harrisburg, for Philadelphia; ships General McClellan and Sterling, for San Francisco; barks Graf Moltke, for Stettin; Jasper, for Monrovia.

MARINE DISASTERS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—The brig Lena Thurlow, which arr. here from Matanzas, had bad weather during the passage. March 17, lat. 35, lon. 75, shipped a sea which stove her waist and sprung the lower topsail yard.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ARECIBO, P. R., March 15.—In port brig Sarah Crowell, (Br.,) Morris, for New-York, wtg.; schrs. Monte Christo, ——, for do., ldg.; Joseph Oak, for Philadelphia, do.; Edith, for and from do., wtg.; Florence Rowell, from Humacoa, and Mary P. Harris, Crowley, from Ponce.

CARDENAS, March 24.—Arr. schr. John C. Sweeney, Somers, Liverpool.

Sld. bark Mary Stewart, (Br.,) Penney, New-York; schrs. S. B. Hume, Boggins, N. of Hatteras; Annie Laurie, (Br.,) Sheehan, do.; Minnie G. Loud, Holt, do., and Lorine, Somes, do.

CIENFUEGOS, March 23.—Arr. brigs Josie C. Haseltine, St. Thomas; John Wesley, Ford, Barbados; schr. W. B. Chester, Brown, Demerara.

Sld. brigs Alphonse, (Br.,) Thompson, New-York; Louise, (Br.,) Roche, St. John, N. B.; Mary, (Br.,) Johnston, Halifax; Dottie, (Br.,) Peak, do.; schr. Addie and Nellie, (Br.,) Foote, Philadelphia.

HAVANA—Arr. March 25, brig Acelia Thurlow, White, Cardiff; March 26, steamer City of Havana, Phillips, New-York; March 27, steamer Margaret, Baker, New-Orleans; March 28, bark F. L. Carney, Jackson, Glasgow.

Sld. 25th, schrs. Ruth Darling, Sawyer, N. of Hatteras; Dreadnaught, (Br.,) Sanford, New-York.

MATANZAS—Arr. 25th, brig Samuel V. Merrick, Lippincott, Philadelphia; bark Rebecca Carnana, Johnson, Glasgow; schr. Eva May, Andrews, New-York.

Sld. 24th, brig Josie A. Devereaux, Higgins, N. of Hatteras; March 25, bark Canada, (Br.,) Wood, New-York.

SAGUA, March 24.—Arr. bark Jose E. More, Carlisle, New-York; schr. Eva J. Smith, (Br.,) Saunders, Barbados.

Sld. brig Anna P. Odell, (Br.,) Outhouse, Delaware Breakwater.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 28.—Arr. bark Morning Star, Halifax; schr. Nettie, New-York.

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., March 15.—In port, brigs Sarah Crowell, (Br.,) Morris, (not at Arecibo, as first reported;) Edith, Mahlman; schrs. A. C. Buckley, Buckley; Clifford, O. B. Everett.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 28.—Sld. 21st, Acadian, Vittoria; 25th, William, Capt. Harding, Texas, Europa, [illegible], Madal, La Celia, John Bunyan, J. C. Williams, Sif, John S. Chase, Midas, Montreal; 27th, [illegible], Wildwood, Mania, Achera, Sarah, Haldan, [illegible]; 28th, Ellen Munroe, Nina Sheldon, [illegible], Mary A. Russell, Stonewall Jackson.

Arr. March 24, Nettie, Kingsbridge; 27th, Cromwell, Arbutus.

The German bark Wilhelmine, Capt. Mooring, which sld. from London Feb. 24 for Darien, has returned to the Thames with the loss of her jib-boom.

QUEENSTOWN, March 28.—The White Star steamer Celtic, Capt. Thompson, from New-York March 18, and the American Line steamer Indiana, Capt. Clark, from Philadelphia March 17, both for Liverpool, arr. here at 7 o'clock this morning.

BRISTOL, Eng., March 28.—The Great Western Line steamer Somerset, Capt. Western, sld. for New-York to-day.

PLYMOUTH, March 28.—The Hamburg-American Packet Company's steam-ship Klopstock, Capt. Winzen, from New-York March 17, arr. here to-day.

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